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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1915.

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VOL. XX NO. 95— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD AT DADAR

OPENING A CONGRESS "HOUSE"

Mandvi "Dictator" Arrested With Three Signboards

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Large crowds assembled at Kharakh Bazar, Mandvi, this evening, when the 'dictator' of the 'B' ward Congress Committee attempted to deliver a speech in declaring open the Congress "House" at Mandvi.

Consequent upon the announcement that a new Congress House would be opened at Mandvi this evening, a number of police were posted at the junction of the Masjid Bunded Road and Kharekh Bazaar.

Exactly at 6 p.m. he appeared on the scene, with three signboards each bearing the words: "Congress House, Mandvi", "Enroll yourselves as members of the Congress". The signboards were arranged in the shape of a triangle on the doadd, and the 'dictator' stood in the centre. As soon as he attempted to address the gathering he was put under arrest by the police. The signboards were confiscated and the 'dictator' was marched to the waiting police-van and taken to the Pydhoni Police Station.

HOUSE RAIDS IN MALWAN

Number Of Workers Jailed

RATNAGIRI, April 18.
(By Mail.)

A Congressman was tried before Mr. Gupte First Class Magistrate, Malwan, under Section 4 of Ordinance V of 1932 and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default 6 weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

The same Magistrate also convicted and sentenced another worker to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 in default 4 weeks' further imprisonment for a similar offence.

It is reported that the house searches were carried on by the police in Malwan last week with a view to find out the place and printing machine of "Malwan Satyagraha Patrika" an unauthorised news-sheet.—A. P.

Scott Starts To Break Australia-England Flight Record

LONDON, April 19.

Airman C. W. A. Scott left Lympne at 5 a. m. on an attempt to break England—Australia record.—Reuter's Special.

Muslims Object To Singing Of Bhajans In Temple

CROWDS INDULGE IN STONE-THROWING

Trouble Over Hanuman Javanti Celebrations

Police had to open fire to disperse crowds of Muslims and Hindus gathered on Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, in front of a Hindu temple on Tuesday night, following stone-throwing indulged in by both sides.

BHAJAN OBJECTED TO.

The trouble began in the night soon after the Bhajan started in the Hindu temple in honour of the celebration of Hanuman Jayanti. A large number of Muslims had gathered in a mosque, newly built, earlier in the evening and objected to the singing of Bhajans in the temple. As the Bhajan started at about 10 p.m. stones were hurled at the congregation in the temple. The Hindus, on their part, it is alleged replied with a counter volley of stones.

The report of the coming storm spread in the locality and crowds began to gather in the Hindu temple and the mosque and repeated stone-throwing on both sides was carried on for some time.

HOSTILE CROWDS.

The police, who were kept in readiness, seeing the gravity of the situation, had to open fire in the air to disperse the crowds. Three persons were injured and were removed to K. E. M. Hospital. Sir Patrick Kelly the Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Symmons of "F" Division were in charge of police operations.

MUSLIMS OBJECT TO SINGING OF BHAJAN IN TEMPLE

BOMBAY, Tuesday 10 p. m.

The annual celebrations of the Hanuman Jayanti at a Hindu Temple, on Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, which usually passes off peacefully, became a source of anxiety to the residents of the locality.

The Bhajan party which began this evening attaracted the attention of some of the Muslim riff-raff who were bent on mischief.

The Muslims objected to the singing of the Bhajan on the ground that it disturbed them in their prayers in the mosque opposite.

The Hindu leaders of the locality tried to argue with them and persuade them that the celebration of the Hanuman Jayanti has gone all these years undisturbed and that there was really no cause for the Muslims to take objection to the singing of Bhajans. But the Muslims would not yield.

In the meanwhile Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassim Mitha, Mr. Dost Mahomed, Mr. Khattri and other Muslim leaders appeared on the spot. There was then a conference between these Muslim leaders and Dr. Javle, Rao Bahadur Bole, Mr. R. K. Vaidya and Mr. Sahashrabudhe After a great deal of talk it was agreed that the "Nagara" in the morning should not play it the Hindu temple if it coincided with the morning prayers in the Mosque but that the Muslims should not object to the Bhajans. But somehow the Muslims would not agree to this arrangement decided upon the leaders on both sides.

During the Bhajan stones were hurled at the Hindu congregation. The Hindu crowd who had gathered there replied to this fussilade with a volley of stones As these repeated "attacks" and "counter attacks" were becoming danger, the police had to open fire in the air and restore quiet

Soviet Millions Ready To Oppose Japanese Aggression

WAR CLOUDS IN FAR EAST

Nine Divisions Of "Red" Army Massed

LONDON, April 19.

Tokio.----Despite reports of Russo-Japanese tension in North Manchuria, the Japanese Government is viewing the situation calmly and does not anticipate any serious development.

General Tamon's division is leaving Harbin for peace station of Liaoyang indicating that the Japanese military authorities do not regard the clash with Soviet as likey.---Reuter.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY TO GO STRIKE.

LONDON, April 19.

Harbin.—As a protest against the arrest of 40 employees in connection with the blowing up of the Japanese troop train on April 12, all employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway are striking from to-morrow causing suspension of the entire service which will interfere with the transport of General Tamon's troops.—Reuter.

TENSE RUSSO-JAPANESE SITUATION

LONDON, April 18.

A tense Russo-Japanese situation has developed as a result of recent incidents including the blowing up of a Japanese troop train near Harbin, for which the Japanese allege Russian communists were responsible.

The Japanese also allege that the Soviet have concentrated nine divisions in their Far Eastern Territory and there is a possibility of their becoming provocative.

"WHITE" GUARDS' TERRORISM

On the other hand, Soviet official circles allege that Japan has been employing Russian "White" guards to carry out terrorist acts and is then accusing Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway of these acts.

WAR IN FAR EAST.

Wholesale arrests of such officials are said to have been made in the last few days apparently as a sequel to the blowing up of the Japanese troop train.

Soviet newspapers are openly talking of the danger of a war in the Far East, and warning Japan, that the Soviet millions are ready to oppose any Japanese attempts to convert part of Soviet territory into buffer state.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7)

New Persian Consul For Bombay

Mr. Mirza Hassan Khan Pir Nazar.

8 Crores Fall In Railway Receipts

SIMLA, April 19.

The final Railway returns now available show that the total approximate gross earnings from April 1, 1931 to March 31, 1932, amount to Rs. 864,5000,000 or 82,200.000 less than figures for the previous years and Rs. 16,100,000 less than that for of 1929/30. A. P.

ALL-INDIA RURAL CONFERENCE

Efforts To Establish Local Committees

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Mr. Ramral, General Secretary of the All-India Rural Conference, left to-night for Surat, Bombay and other places on a three weeks' tour for establishing local committees of Rural Conference. He will shortly issue a fortnightly called the "Rural Bulletin" the organ of the Rural Conference.—A. P.

A DARING HOLD-UP

Denny Bank Staff Intimidated

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 18.

The small Scottish town of Denny, near Falkirk was the scene of a daring holdup. A man entered the Commercial Bank, intimidated the staff and seized 1,100 pounds worth of bank notes. He rushed out of the building, sprang into a car in which his companion was awaiting him and made off in the direction of Carlisle.

Sound But Uninspiring

HOW BUDGET WAS RECEIVED.

LONDON, April 19.

The first impression of the budget statement is that it is quite sound but uninspiring. There is nothing spectacular either in the way of new imposts or in the reliefs except fourpenny per lb tea duty with two pence preference for Empire tea. Something of the sort, however, had been expected. This is the only anticipation that has been fulfilled, for the people had been banking on the hope that although income tax would not be reduced, some concession would be made in respect of higher allowance before the tax was imposed.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR BOOZERS

Disappointment is also felt that the price of beer is not reduced although the Chancellor thinks that it is over-taxed. Some publicans were so confident that at least a penny would just be taken off that they had arranged to put up display cards in bars to-night announcing welcome reduction.—Reuter.

British Budget Presented To Parliament

DEFICIT OF £1,700,000

No Reduction In Income-Tax, Beer-Tax But New Duty On Tea

LONDON, April 19.

Budget day excitement began in the House of Commons early to-day.

When the doors of the House of Commons were opened at 8 a.m. 30 members were waiting to secure seats including four women. One Conservative member waited since mid-night. All places on public galleries were snapped up weeks ago.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated that exchange equalisation account would be created. He would ask for powers to borrow up to 150 million sterling.

There will be a new duty on tea namely, four pence on foreign tea and two pence on Empire tea.

NO IMMEDIATE RETURN TO GOLD

In the House of Commons the Chancellor rose at 3-30 p.m. and said Snowden in September had produced the necessary economy.

In September the budget produced 9 million more than Viscount expected. The depreciation of capital values as well as the longevity of millionaires caused deficiency of 18 million in death duties but the budget had been saved by income and supertax payers.

The beer tax produced 1 1/4 millions less than was anticipated and whiskey tax produced a million less.

YEAR OF ANXIETY

The past year had been one of anxiety, difficulty and hardship. It was only in the last few months that some revival of trade and employment had led to hope that worst was past.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain declared that the budget did not contain provision for receipts reparations, inter-allied debts or debt payments to America which were in suspense.

The future of war debts and reparations was dependant on results of the Lausanne Conference The best course was to refrain from conjectures and treat both sides of account as in suspense. That did not imply any fresh decision on policy.

The Government had decided temporarily to omit any estimate of receipts on account of Dominion war debts which were suspended last July. Fresh proposals would be submitted to Parliament when the outcome of the Lausanne Conference was known.

INCOME-TAX YIELD

Income-tax yielded 287 millions and super-tax 76 millions which was 15 and 4 millions respectively more than Mr. Neville Chamber-

(Continued on page 7.)

PERSONS DETAIND IN BYCULLA JAIL UNDER E. P. O. TO BE TREATED AS UNDER-TRIALS

Inspector General Of Prisons' Reply To Detenus Considered Unsatisfactory

It is reliably understood that the Inspector General of Prisons has sent a reply to the representation made by the detenus in the Byculla House of Correction.

Extracts from the representation, it will be recalled appeared exclusively in the "Chronicle" some time back. The detenus besides bringing to the notice of the Inspector General, several hardships which they had to undergo in jail, had raised the important question about their status. They had contended that they were neither "undertrials" nor "convicts" and demanded that they should be treated as State Prisoners.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS' REPLY.

The Inspector General's reply it appears, says on the point that the detenus should be considered as "persons detained in custody," meaning that they should be given the treatment which is given to "undertrial prisoners". He has however made one modification that such of the detenus who have no clothing of their own or cannot get it from relatives or friends may be given "B" class clothing, on the jail authorities being satisfied on that point.

FOOD AND DIET ON JAIL BASIS

As regards food for the detenus the Inspector General's reply it is understood says that the "Upper class" detenus should be given "B" class diet while those in the "lower class" should be given ordinary jail diet which at the present rate of commodity prices does not come to more than one anna and nine pies per day.

NO GAMES FOR YOU.

Two other demands of the detenus, it is understood have been turned down by the Inspector General. He has refused to supply cotton sheets in place of rough warm blankets and also declined to give permission for indoor and suitable outdoor games.

ANOTHER REQUEST TURNED DOWN.

Yet another complaint of the detenus remains unheeded. It is locking them in the cells in the evening and not allowing to sleep in the open yard outside. The detenus, it appears, object on principle to their being locked in. They contend that their position and the circumstances of their detention do not warant this treatment. Besides the unhygienic and ill-ventilated cells and barracks, they hold are a sufficient reason for the jail authorities to permit them to sleep in the open yard.

The Inspector General's reply is generally considered by the detenus as entirely unsatisfactory. It has not only not eased matters but made it clear that the invidious distinctions among the detenus which are resented by the detenus would continue.

As a result the discontent which culminated in the submission of the representation still prevails.

The detenus, it is stated, are anxious not to give unnecessary trouble to the jail authorities but they are constrained to see that their demand for humane and proper treatment has been turned down.

New Zealand Prepares For The Coming Storm

EMERGENCY POWERS BILL BEFORE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Strike Of Seamen Averted By Narrow Margin

LONDON, April 19.

Wellington.—Emergency Powers such as those assumed by British Government in 1920 to deal with lawlessness are sought by New Zealand Government under terms of the Public Safety Conservation Bill introduced in the House of Representatives to-day. The Bill aims at empowering authorities to deal with outbreaks of violence such as riots in Auckland last week.

The Bill follows lines of British Emergency Powers Bill.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE AVERTED

LONDON, April 19.

Auckland.—The strike of seamen here was narrowly averted to-day, employed seamen outvoting the unemployed by small majority, but situation here is still uncertain.—Reuter.

St. Marylebone Bye-Election

LONDON, April 19.

Captain A. S. Cunningham-Reid and Sir Basil Blackett have been nominated as candidates in St. Marylebone by-election.—Reuter.

Macdonald Going To Geneva In Spite Of Eye Trouble

LONDON, April 19.

Mr. MacDonald's right eye is troubling him again but he will be allowed to go to Geneva on medical conditions. A bulletin signed by Sir Thomas Horder, physician and W. S. Duke Elder, opthalmic surgeon, says recently reported improvement has not been maintained largely due to the strain of past five weeks' having made it impossible to exercise necessary care. The condition of the eye is such that Mr. MacDonald will be normally advised completely to rest for several weeks but the doctors will allow him to proceed to Geneva on condition that he is subjected to the smallest strain possible and three consecutive hours daily will be given up for complete relaxation. He will consequently fly to Geneva at 3 p. m. to-morrow in a closed machine. Sir Horder and Duke Elder are also going.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

2-30 A. M.

After the police opened fire at Dadar, the crowd of riff-raff changed their tactics and moved back to J. J. Hospital area and began to hold up traffic.

The Dadar railway bridge was occupied by a crowd of about 200 to 300 muslims till the time of going to press.

The police fear that the trouble might crop up at any time, so they are patrolling the affected area. The disturbed area is now spread from Dadar to J. J. Hospital and Bhendy Bazar.

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WANTED—Experienced GRADUATE and UNDERGRADUATE Gujarati knowing TEACHERS for High School in Kathiawar. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary required to SECRETARY, care Post Box No. 5012, Bombay 9.
A R 7049

WANTED—An experienced STEAM TURBINE DRIVER or an ASSISTANT ENGINEER, who has been in-charge of Steam Turbine. Apply to THE BHARAT SPG. & WG. CO. LD., 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, with testimonials.
A R7044

WANTED for OVERSEAS—Competent STENOGRAPHERS STATION Masters, Telegraphists, Mechanical Engineers, Switch-Board Attendants, Spring-Smiths Turners and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road.
A R 7009

WANTED—An experienced GO-GETTER to act as Head of Insurance Dept. of a leading firm of Insurance Agents. Salary from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/- according to qualifications. Apply stating academic qualifications, experience, age, terms required to N. K. BHARTIYA & SONS, 6/27, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.
A R 7061

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of one stockist and a few Inspectors and agents on a decent commission, etc. for the stock and a pay of Rs. 130/- and Rs. 50/- respectively for Inspector and Agents. Candidates who can invest Rs. 500/- for the stock and Rs. 130/- and Rs. 50/- for Inspector and agent need apply to Messrs. Britannia Tea Company Ltd., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta
A 4656

WANTED—A RESIDENT ACCOUCHEUR for Sir H. N. Hospital. Apply personally with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, between 6 and 8 p.m. at the Hospital premises.
A R7041

WANTED—GRADUATE (Gujarati Male) and UNDERGRADUATE (Gujarati Male and Marathi female) TEACHERS. Law-students need not apply. Apply PRINCIPAL, Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz.
A 4728

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL ORGANISERS for Bombay City and Lower Gujarat for the People's Insurance Co. Ltd. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. Apply MANAGER, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R6970

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TO LET—On Warden Road, opp. New Peddar Road, for vegetarian Hindus, a decent commodious airy BLOCK with garage. Apply VALLABHDAS PARMANAND, Sagar Mansion, Warden Road.
C R7038

TO LET—A big SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, known as "Parsan Baug," situated only at a five minutes' walk from Elphinstone Bridge, with vast garden compound and with the convenience of a motor garage is to let. Useful for Factories and Film Companies also. Please inquire at the firm of Sheth Keshrichand Bhanabhai, Pydhonie for rent.
C R7039

FOUR ROOMED FLAT with usual Offices TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, rent Rs. 220/-. Apply MARTON, 1, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
C R7037

TO BE LET—SHRIHARI NIVAS, opp. Fire Brigade, Gowalia Tank, Blocks and Rooms TO BE LET, moderate rent. Also Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13. Apply PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE, 62/66, Vithal Wady, Bombay No. 2, Telephone 23578.
C 7030

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—RUNNING DISPENSARY in crowded Hindu locality. Apply Box No. 1489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 7055

Medical.

MIND YOUR EYE AND EAR—CATARACT? No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Deafness, whether partial or total. No matter if complicated with head-noises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply with detailed descriptions to: KAVIRAJ, 51, BEADON ROW, CALCUTTA.
M R 6918A

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T R7058

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WE

FRENCH LANGUAGE and Literature taught. Direct method. By Prof. Georges. Graduate of Paris University. Apply RAJMAHAL HOTEL, Connaught Road, Poona.
R7034

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FOR SALE—One Horizontal Compound Condensing ENGINE of 1000 I.H.P. by Benjamin Goodfellow. H.P. 25" L.P. 50" stroke 5 feet. 160 lbs. Working Pressure. Rope Drive in good working order. Apply to THE BHARAT SPG. & WG. CO., LD., 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay
A R7045

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THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above Company at their 58th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1931 at Rs. 75 per whole share and at Rs. 18-12-0 per quarter share (free of income-tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 16th April, 1932, on production of share certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th April, 1932.
4790

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation to consider a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the sale of a boiler purchased in connection with the Tansa Completion Works, A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1932 at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 19th April, 1932.
4794.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general public that copies of the Water Charges Rules as sanctioned by the Standing Committee for the year 1932-33 are now available for sale in the Office of the Hydraulic Engineer at As. 2/- per copy.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th April, 1932.
4795

THE BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL,
(Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay).

ARRANGEMENTS will be made from June next to teach Marathi as a Second Language to boys of Standard VII. A competent Marathi Graduate will teach the subject.
R 7057

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1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horroscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHAL SAYANA, of Bombay Telegu Kamatee Hindu Inhabitant, a Building Contractor, and Landed Proprietor, residing at Bora Cross Lane, Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

GANGUBAI, widow of Vithal Sayana and Narayan Vithal, son of the said Vithal Sayana, a Building Contractor, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bora Cross Lane, Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.
The 11th day of April, 1932.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4793

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1560 of 1931.

MAHARAJADHIRAJA KAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR, of Darbhanga Plaintiff
vs.
AZIZ BURJORJI SHROFF and Others, Defendants

To,
Bai REHMETBAI, widow of Ahmed Abdul Satar the 3rd Defendant herein.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been ADJOURNED to the 4th May, 1932.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
4673.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions from G. M. Rose, Esq., Director, Herbert Son and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Curzon House," Apollo Bunder, near Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable household furniture such as sliding dinning table, chairs, sideboard, chesterfield suites, show cases, cabinets, "Bluthener" baby grand piano, almyrahs, dressing tables, bedsteads, lady's writing tables, carpets, bed room white painted furniture, rich glass, crockery and Chinaware, etc.

The property of G. M. Rose Esq., Director, Herbert Son and Co., Ltd.

Furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Jamnadas the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th October 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Wednesday the 20th April 1932 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road, Bombay containing 1045-3/5 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 16541, New Survey Nos. 1-7261 part and 3/7261, Cadastral Survey No. 118 Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3129, 3131 (1) and 3130 and Street Nos. 242, 7-9-11 and 240 A and 3 & 3 & 5 and bounded on the East by Walkeshwar Road on the West by Banganga Road on the North partly by the property of Gopaldas Manilal and partly by Banganga Road and partly by the temple property of Ramji Dhimnaji and on the south partly by the property of Gordhandas Vishandas and partly by the property of the Trustees of Vithoba Vasudeo and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

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SALE of a bungalow, known as "MAY CROFT" at Panchagani next to Savoy Hotel, under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Arthur Patrik Lillie, the Administrator in India of the Estate of Richard Frank Goode; sale on the premises of the property on SUNDAY, the 24th April, 1932 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land admeasuring about 32 gunthas together with the bungalow named "May Croft" and the stables and servants quarters and other structures thereon, (together with the furniture and fittings therein) situate at Panchgani District Satara Sub-District Wai and bearing Revision Survey No. 96.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road or from the undersigned.

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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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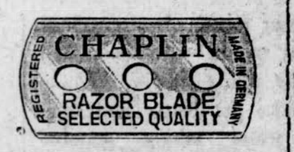

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THE MANY GODS OF HINDUISM

SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF DIVINITY OF LIFE

(By AL TOSH).

Hardly and country can be compared to India in regard to the antiquity of civilization and still less in the perpetuity of Divine conception. During ages of millennium the Divine Conception of the omniscience through the creative forces of nature has shown upon the Indian mind as nothing separable from the conception of life itself.

The deity is not merely a metaphysical super-existence but a reality that surrounds all, that envelops all, a reality that moves within and a reality within which one lives in all his physical consciousness in all its (the deities) spiritual guidance.

It is true to say that hardly any other nation has equalled India in the passionate adoration of the glories of nature.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORSHIP

The Tiber of to-day no longer holds sacred the traditions of brave Horatius, the Olympic gods of the ancient Hellens had flown away, the oracle of Delphi no longer sends forth its message of awe and despair, but the Ganges is still the same old mother Ganges, for ages it has fertilized the country and has sanctified the mind of its people and for unknown ages still more to come, it will continue to do so. The philosophy of environmental worship has wonderfully inspired the Indian mind with a sort of religious patriotism which is rather difficult for the modern generation to realize and understand, judged as it might be by their own standards.

In a country of everlasting sunshine, with all the bounties of nature having a perfect physical expression, it is unimaginable not to fall in to the temptation of divinizing the very objects of nature the source of all life and death.

ALL LIFE IS GOD.

The Hindu religion has its sources not merely in speculative thinking but as well on the heights of Himalayas and in the flow of the mother Ganges. To a Hindu every particle of his mother country is a divine identity to him. Every physical expression of nature is a part of that mighty whole that surrounds the universe. To him all life is God. The continuous homage at the altar of his Gods is the most romantic drama of his life. His house is a temple where he glorifies his existence with the Supreme Being—that is the 'raison de etre' of his existence.

It is this conception—the divine communion with the individual through the creative forces—the nature, which Krishna revealed to the great combatants at the great battle of Kurkashetra. And again it is the continuity of the same sacred conception which inspired Rama to wander about in the forests of the Deccan and seek communion with Nature with its myriad tongues, inspite of apparent solitude and the miserable exile.

The force of the realization of this conception was so great that almost all the saints of India had to spend an important part of their life in the midst of nature, Valmaki Tulsidas and the rest drank from the same sacred fountain.

It was in the midst of nature and through the acceptance of divine symbolic representation that their divine-selves were revealed to them.

The divine conception accepted on general traditional lines, based on an orthodox code of convictions, becomes more familiar and homely; it transpires love and affection between those who worship and those who are worshipped.

PERSNOAL TOUCH WITH DEITY

A visit to the church or temple at fixed hours for worship, without direct means of personal touch with deities keeps the religious formulas fresh, but it seldom imparts true love. To a Hindu strictly speaking, there is no time for his prayers; he is always with his Gods. Constantly he moves and lives with them; "divineliness" emanates from his very environments and he becomes a source of constant enamours.

The divine conception then becomes realistic and living instead of merely speculative and idealistic. The infinite and the omnipotent is linked together and "communicated" to the worshipper through the bonds of nature and thus the worshipper identifies the supreme Being in terms of his own cognisable attributes.

STATIC HINDU CULTURE.

Therefore we find that the ever presence of the divine objects has been the constant source of engrafting unconsciously upon the Indian mind, "The philosophic—religious culture" which has been the undisputed and undestructable heritage of India aand for the same reason we see civilizations rise and fall, religions come and go but the Hindu Culture remains the same.

The Hindu religion has grown up from within and in its practical sense is the very reflection of the inborn natural phenomena of the country. The love of his country as exhibited by a Hindu, is therefore not based merely on the so-called "economic interest", but is a part of his religion and is much more above what is embodied in the general term "patriotism".

MEANING OF FESTIVALS.

The ceremonial of the Hindu national life has a distinct bearing on the seasonal changes. The national festivals are nothing but an expression of human rejoicings at the blooming of nature and thus a realisation of the Divine harmony with human-mind in its operative sense.

The devotion of a Hindu to his Gods is real and unseparable from his life. The different idols that appear to an ordinary observer nothing more than instruments of idilism are the real creatures of God; they are a means and not a reality; they are not merely pieces of stone but behind each piece there lies a philosophy of ages; each of them inspires its worshippers with all the realistic emotionalism, sense of sacrifice and the conception of divine reunion—the moment they come into contact with it.

This is an apparent philosophy which guides all of them instinctively, rich or poor, educated or ignorant they all understand the inner meaning of their worship and they approach the idol only with that objective. The morality of the divine symbolic representation can not be pressed too much. A religion with the highest metaphysical conception, with the doctrines of divine reconciliation and reunion, is bound up to embody within itself the idea of divine symbolism.

Priesthood requires a medium capable of intercessing between the individual and the Divine—being at some advanced stages of individual perfection. This medium or a "higher self" whether it be a Pir or a Gru, is indispenable for spiritual elevation and its necessity for the attainment of perfection is undeniable.

The idols of the Hindus are only a medium but different from the living being (or perhaps better than a living medium of flesh and blood; because according to all schools of thought, the medium as a human being should be as much nearer to perfection as possible. Again it is impossible because a human being, however perfect ho or she may be, must have a few drawbacks which in the case of an idol are impossible. It dol) represents a certain attribute of the Divine Being under certain abstract denomination and that an idol being incapable of self determination by the nature of its very existence, is more capable of giving a perfect conception of that attribute which it represents than any human being.

They are merely representatives of divine attributes under individual denomination which is of paramount importance in bringing out a certain distinct attribute but all the same the moral force of their intercession is real, silent and sublime yet highly dynamic.

The ultra modernist, exiled in the rejoicings of absolute materialism to whom the many gods are nothing but old fossils, should approach this subject rather cautiously, only in the tranquillity of soul and clairvoyancy of knowledge, and then perhaps it may dawn upon him that life has a meaning and a message in its symbol.

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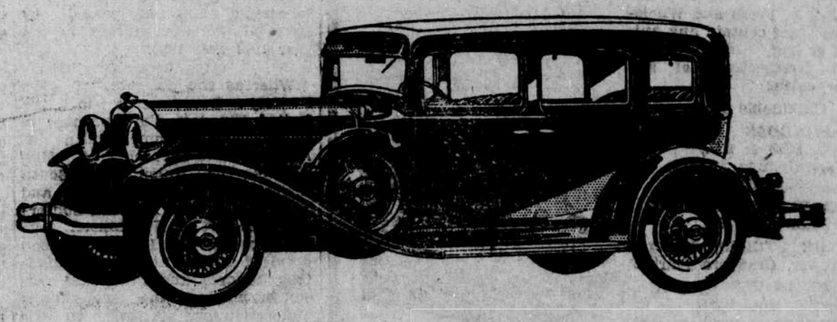

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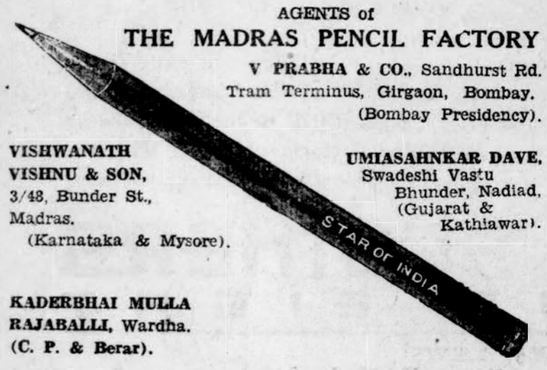

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NEW STATUS OF DOMINIONS

PROVISIONS OF STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

The following are the provisions of the Statute of Westminster with reference to the Dominions and Irish Free State:—

Chapter 4.—An Act to give effect to certain resolutions passed by Imperial Conferences held in the year 1926 and 1930.

(11th December, 1931.)

Whereas the delegates of His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, at Imperial Conferences bolden at Westminster in the years of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-six and nineteen hundred and thirty did concur in making the declarations and resolutions set forth in the Reports of the said Conferences:

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is in accord with thee established constitutional position that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any of the said Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion otherwise than at the request and with consent of that Dominion.

And whereas it is necessary for the ratifying, confirming and establishing of certain of the said declarations and resolutions of the said Conferences that a law be made and enacted in due form by authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland have severally requested and consented to the submission of a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for making such provision with regard to the matters aforesaid as is hereafter in this Act contained.

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. In this Act the expression "Dominion" means any of the following Dominions, that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland.

2. (1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.

(2) No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

3. It is hereby declared and enacted that the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, sections seven hundred and thirty-five and seven hundred and thirty-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall be construed as though reference therein to the Legislature of a British possession did not include reference to the Parliament of a Dominion.

6. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act, section four of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 (which requires certain laws to be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure or to contain a suspending clause), and so much of section seven of that Act as requires the approval of His Majesty in Council to any rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, shall cease to have effect in any Dominion as from the commencement of this Act.

7. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder.

(2) The provisons of section two of this Act shall extend to laws made by any of the Provinces of Canada and to the powers of the legislatures of such Provinces.

(3) The powers conferred by this Act upon the Parliament of Canada or upon the legislatures of the Provinces shall be restricted to the enactment of laws in relation to matters within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of any of the legislatures of the Provinces respectively.

8. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer any power to repeal or alter this Constitution or the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth of Australia or the Constitution Act of the Dominion of New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with the law existing before the commencement of this Act.

9. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorise the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia to make laws on any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in any law made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom with respect to any matter within the authority of the States of Australia, not being a matter within the authority of the Parliament or Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of this Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such conference.

(3) In the application of this Act to the Commonwealth of Australia the request and consent referred to in section four shall mean the request and consent of the Parliament and Government of the Commonwealth.

10. (1) None of the following sections of this Act, that is to say, sections two, three, four, five and six, shall extend to a Dominion to which this section applies as part of the law of that Dominion unless that section is adopted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and any Act of that Parliament adopting any section of this Act may provide that the adoption shall have effect either from the commencement of this Act or from such later date as is specified in the adopting Act.

(2) The Parliament of any such Dominion as aforesaid may at any time revoke the adoption of any section referred to in sub-section (1) of this section.

(3) The Dominions to which this section applies are the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and Newfoundland.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the Interpretation Act, 1889, the expression of "Colony" shall not, in any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act, include a Dominion or any Province or State forming part of a Dominion.

12. This Act may be cited as the Statute of Westminster, 1931.

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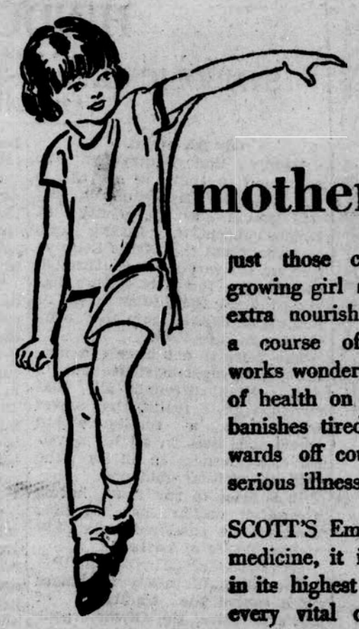
Booksellers, LAHORE.
(3)



Every mother knows

just those critical times when a growing girl needs special care and extra nourishment. This is when a course of SCOTT'S Emulsion works wonders. It keeps the bloom of health on those little cheeks, it banishes tiredness and anaemia, it wards off coughs, colds and more serious illnesses.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is more than a medicine, it is natural nourishment in its highest form. It strengthens every vital organ. It feeds and sustains the whole system. Young and old alike get better and keep h[illegible] while taking genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

The Protector of Life

SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the world's finest cod liver oil—the richest in the vitamins which promote health and strength.

WANTED

FOR

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujerat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AN APPRECIATION

OF PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM MONEY FOR RS. 3,000

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi

Dear Sir,

I am greatly indebted to you and to your Company for so promptly settling the claim under my husband's policy for Rs. 3,000, and for the expression of your sympathies so kindly conveyed to me personally on the 22nd instant when you were here to pay me the claim money. My husband Mr. Parmatma Sharan died last month after paying up Rs. 272 as premium under your policy. Myself and the two children left behind are solely dependent on the insurance effected by my husband. The claim papers were returned to your office only a few days ago but your Company has made the payment so soon and so easily and I thank you for the sympathetic way in which my claim has been settled. I wish your good Company every prosperity.

Yours Faithfully,

Meerut, 22nd Dec., 1931. (Sd.) ASHA DEVI

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS.

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

UNEQUALLED FOR RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, STRAINS, BRUISES, SCIATICA, STIFF JOINTS AND HEADACHE ETC. ETC.
Can be had every where
TATO
TATO BALM

THE HINDUSTAN TRADING Co. 29 PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

ANDHRA

INSURANCE Co., Ld.

SWADESHI & SOUND LIFE OFFICE

Highest Returns at Minimum Costs.

Wanted— Agents in all Centres. Terms liberal.

Apply:—
PANDYA & GANDHI

Chief Agents–Bom. Presidency, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WHY WEAR AN UGLY OR UNCOMFORTABLE BANDAGE?

APPLY:

"RASIK' WOUND HEAL"

the liquid plaster in the tube, to cuts, abrasions of the skin, blisters and chilblains. Always keep a tube of

"RASIK WOUND HEAL"

on hand. Price 0-10-0.

AGENTS wanted.
Sole Agents:—
RASIKLAL ACHARATLAL & CO.,
Sankdi Shery, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Agents:—
Messrs. I. G. GAJJAR & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

THE SAFE TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

If it was only realised how frequently constipation is rendered chronic, how often serious stomachic trouble is occasioned by the use of medicines definitely habit-forming or too purgative for frequent use, more care would be exercised in the choice of laxatives. Treatment at once effective and perfectly safe is provided by LAX-AGAR. LAX-AGAR, a pleasantly flavoured emulsion of liquid paraffin (specially purified for medicinal use) and Agar-Agar, is neither a purgative nor a cathartic, but secures an entirely effective action by the simple method of lubrication. The presence of Agar-Agar prevents congestion and consequent pain. LAX-AGAR is not habit forming but may be taken over extended periods if necessary. It is suitable for all ages and both sexes, more palatable and entirely free of the "leakage" associated with Liquid Paraffin. Of all chemists and dispensaries in 16 oz. bottles with full directions. Prepared in the Laboratories of

Burgoyne Burbidges & Co., Ltd.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
LONDON, E. 6. Est. 1741.

WANTED AGENT.

BHARAT INKS & GUM

AMIN & Co BOMBAY No 2

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
INDIAN CALENDAR.
Hindu—Chaitra Sud. 15, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 16, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhaj 13, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Hightide: 11-35, 23-40.
Lowtide: 5-04, 17-30.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY.
S. S. "Mantua," with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by L. R. Kamat (violin solo) and Mahomed Khan (Beer solo); 9 a.m. News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay current Rates; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by 'The Bookman.'

THE CAPITOL:—Lionel Barrymore and Madge Evans in "Guilty Hands". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO:—Universal's Drama filmed 12,000 ft. up in the Alps, "The White Hell of Pitz Palm." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA:—"Whoopie" featuring Eddie Cantor. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON:—Sally O'neil in "The Brat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE:—Robert Woolsey in "Everything's Rosie." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END:—Mohan Lalaji and Miss Jamna in "Narsimha-Mehto", a Gujarati Talkie. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES:—"Gul-Bakavali". Special Id-programme. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA:—Hydersha, Miss Nilam and Kumar Mukund in "Bakta Prahlad," a devotional Hindi Talkie. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE:—"Derelict," a Paramount Picture featuring George Bancroft. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR:— "Frankenstein," featuring Boris Karloff, Colin Clive John Boles and Mac Clarke. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

S. SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR.
The prize distribution of the Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar, will be held to-da (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.
The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of March was 4226.

"AFTER DEATH WHAT?"
Short talk followed by questions and answers, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.

M. RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY.
The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandurst Road for the week ending 16th April 1932 was 243; of these 162 were males and 81 females.

"IMAGINARY OBSTACLES".
Mrs. Keith Ransom-Kehler M.A. (of New York), an International Bahai Teacher and Traveller, will deliver a public lecture on "The Imaginary obstacles" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-0 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Wednesday).

HANUMAN JAYANTI UTSAV.
Under the auspices of the Arya Vyayam Mandal and Girgaum Vyayam Shala, 6th Hanuman Jayanti Utsav will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) between 6-0 and 9-0 a.m. in the Vyayam Shala Hall, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Mansions, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
Dollar Steamship Lines' S. S. "President Harrison" will arrive to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 9 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday noon, the 22nd instant, with passengers for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.
The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'C' Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Bricade Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' HANDIWORK

The above portrait woven in cloth was presented to Panditji by Mr. H. R. Sheth, a student of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay. Panditji was very much pleased and complimented him on his work. On the right is Mr. Sheth.

FIRE AT SEWREE

Damage Estimated At Rs. 25,000

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
Fire broke out to-day a little before 3 p.m. in an open Jatha at Sewree Cotton Depot. In all there were between 400 and 500 bales. Several of them were gutted and others partially damaged by fire and water. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000. The cause of fire is still not ascertained.
It appears that in the evening smoke was noticed mounting up by some people residing in the neighbourhood of Sewri Cotton Depot. The Fire Brigade was communicated with immediately. Fire engines from Byculla, Wadi Bunder, Babula Tank Road, Dadar and Sewri rushed to the spot. The fire was brought under control within 22 minutes.

STATES' INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Work To Be Finished By April

SIMLA, April 19.
A communique says:— Since their arrival in Simla the States Enquiry Committee have held several discussions with representatives of those States in the Punjab (Bahawalpur, Mandi, Malerkotla, Sirmur and Simla Hill States) which are closely concerned with matters coming within the Committee's terms of reference. On Friday the 14th they conferred with a deputation from the States of Manipur in Assam and on Saturday the 16th they availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting the Maharaja of Patalia and two of His Highness' Ministers. These discussions concluded the Committee's programmes of meetings with representatives of the States.
The number of States with whose rulers or Ministers such discussions have taken place—generally at the Capital of State concerned—is 88 and in addition there have been several meetings with deputations representing whole classes of smaller States such as Simla Hill States and lesser states in Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar. Considerable number of memoranda from the States with whose representatives it was considered unnecessary or impracticable to hold personal discussions have also reached the Committee and are receiving their consideration. The short time remaining at the Committee's disposal in India is being occupied in checking and supplementing from official sources the great mass of material already collected. The whole Committee propose to sail by s. s. "Strathaird" from Bombay on April 30 so that there shall be no break in the continuity of their work. —A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby.—The Minister of Agriculture, Sir John Gilmour, announced in the Commons, on Monday that two reorganisations commissions would be set up for agricultural industry one for milk and milk products and the other for pigs and pig products.—B. O. W.

Mr. J. N. Young, ex-Air Force pilot, intends to fly to South Africa in an autogiro. This will be the first long distance autogiro flight and as the machine is designed for safety and not speed he is not attempting any records. —B. O. W.

LONDON, April 18.
St. Johns.—After six days' visit characterised by unbroken calm the cruiser "Dragon" has departed. —Reuter's Special.

Succumbs To Motor Accident.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
Peerbhai Shahbuddin, (80), who was knocked down by a motor car No. Bom. 8696 on June 12 last at Hornby Road, expired today at about 8 a. m. after he remained an impatient at the G. T. Hospital for a period of one year and ten months.
It will be recalled that the deceased was admitted in the G. T. Hospital for treatment of fracture of fennur. He had developed influenza pneumonia on March 10, 1932 and died of influenza and senile debility.
In this connection, it must be mentioned that action was taken against the driver under Section 5 of the Act VII of 1914, but he was acquitted.

POSTAL NOTICES.
Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "President Harrison" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.
Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Gange" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Monday the 25th instant.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and China per S. S. "Conte-Rosso" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th inst.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, April 19.	
Previous Closing	3.78 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.78 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, April 19.	
Previous Closing	3.78 7/8
To-day's Opening	3 80
To-day's Closing	3.78 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

New York, April 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.05
To-day's Opening Rate	6.07
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6 00
Difference	—.05

Broach Expectations:—
A/May Rs. 178
July/August Rs. 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY

Liverpool, April 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.53
To-day's Opening Rate	4.52
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.55
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 19.	
Silver Ready	16 9/16
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	16 5/8
Lower	1/8

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 19.			
Silver Spot	53	10	0
Silver Chaitra	53	11	0
Silver Vaishakh	54	0	0
Gold Spot	26	14	0
Gold Chaitra	26	15	0

P. BALOO AND SHIVRAM HONOURED

Hindu Gymkhana Makes Them Honorary Members

At the 38th annual general meeting of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, held on Friday evening, the following two resolutions were passed:—
"That on account of long, excellent and meritorious services rendered by Messrs. P. Baloo and P. Shivram in the sphere of sports to India generally and to Hindu Gymkhana in particular, this house resolves that the above named two gentlemen be made honorary members of the Gymkhana and their autographed photos be hung in the Hall of the Gymkhana.
(2) "That those gentlemen who were members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the time of its foundation are hereby elected as Honorary Foundation Members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and Foundation Members, those who are still living are exempted from any further payments to the Gymkhana."

Bombay 'Kudal Students' Union'

The annual social gathering of Kudal Students' union took place on Sunday last in the Girgaon English School Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. K. M. Tamhankar of "Nava Kal". An interesting programme of singing, etc., was gone through.
Mr. N. B. Shirsat gave a brief history of the Kudal School and explained to the audience the importance of the work of these young men during the last one year and a half in helping poor Students of Kudal.
The president winding up the proceedings emphasised the necessity of such systematic work and said that under the guidance and patronage of an enlightened ruler like the Maharaja Saheb of Sawantwadi, they could be able to have accommodation for physical culture also.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, April 19.
In the share market to-day jute shares opened quiet and very limited turnover resulted. Coals were unchanged with limited business passing. In teas the undertone remained firm and business was on satisfactory scale. Miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh features. Government securities were steady. Closing quotations were:—
Three and a half per cent. paper 61/15; five per cent. loan 1945/55 99/10.
Banks: Central Bank of India 15; Imperial Bank fully paid 1005/8.
Railway: Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 63.
Cotton: New Ring ordy. 47.
Coals.—Bengal 212; Burra Dhemo 5; Burrakur 9/8. Do. pref. 100; Chumulia annas 12.
Jutes:—Albion ordy. 200; Clive ordy. 17/14; Howrah 30/7; Hukumchand 17/8; Kamarhatty 307 Kankinarrah 275; National 16; Reliance 52.
Miscellaneous: — Mozafferpore Electric 7/4; Indian Iron and Steel 3/10; B. I. Corporation pref. 47; Madan Theatres 1/7; Titaghur paper ordy. 8/8. Do. 8 per cent. pref. Rs. 100 paid up 105.
Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 25/8; Champaran 22/8; New Savan 14/4; Samastipore 15.
Tea shares:—Bateli 3/2; Betjan 17/8; Dauracherra 4/4; Dimakusi 17/4; East India 9/12; Namburnadi 3/14; Seajuli 22. Tumsong 14/14
Five and a half per cent. 1911/26/41 Union Jute Mills Debentures 96/8.—A. P.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LD.
Messrs. The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., in their statement about the gross receipts for March, 1932, state as under:—
Electric Supply for March, 1932 *Rs. 7,78,189; up to the end of March, 1932 Rs. 23,86,177. Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for March, 1932 Rs. 5,56,161; up to the end of March, 1932 Rs. 16,27,702.
Increase over same period last year Rs. 78,167.
*Exclusive of Supply to Tramways.

BOMBAY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

President's Tribute At Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, Sir Rustom Vakil presiding.
The chairman in moving adoption of the report, appreciated the noble work the society was doing. He regretted there was general fall in receipts and expressed a hope that the Society would receive that help from the public which it so richly deserved.
The report showed that relief was afforded to 602 persons in different shapes; viz.:—doles in cash, clothing, food, and passage money, etc.
The report was adopted and the Central Committee for the ensuing year was elected.

PESHWAS' DAFTAR

More Light On Maratha History

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—
The 21st Selection from the Peshwas' Daftar entitled "Balajirao Peshwa and Events in the North" cover the period 1741-1761 and is the outcome of the discovery of a number of important documents and despatches in the Daftar since the publication of the 2nd Selection, "Letters and Despatches relating to the Battle of Panipat" which covers the same period. The letters in this Selection, which are now published for the first time, throw fresh light on the differences and mutual jealousy between the two ablest Generals of the Marathas, Sindia and Holkar, and the part played by the Peshwa in dealing with them in the course of the Maratha campaigns in the North and in the South.
The new volume which is priced Rs. 3-8-0 is obtainable at the Government Book Depot and the usual Booksellers in Bombay and elsewhere.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended 16th inst., the total mortality 423 was 40 more than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 18.9. These figures compare favourably with those for the 16th week of 1931 when the mortality was the and death rate 18.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 when the average mortality was 557 and death rate 22.8.
Out of the total deaths 104 were among infants under one year of age. Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 3 deaths during the week. Plague caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths during the week. Cholera was absent during the week.

Hockey Match To Be Broadcast

The Indian State Broadcasting Service will broadcast a Running Commentary of the Finals of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between Bombay Customs and Bengal Customs to-day (Wednesday) from 5-20 p.m. till the termination of the match.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.
A Press communique states:—
1. Sterling purchased in India, from 1st April 1932 to 15th April 1932 is 223,000 pounds.
2. Sterling taken over in London in the same period is 715,000 pounds.
The total for the period is 938,000 pounds.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.
A Press communique states:—
Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 19th April 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,44,50,000/. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-11-0 received approximately 50 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 5-3-0 per annum.
Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 20th April to Monday the 25th April 1932 at Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 13th April to the 18th April 1932 amounted to Rs. 2,35,25,000/.
Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 26th April 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 29th April 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Bengali Tourist In Bombay

Mr. Lalit Mohan Ganguli a Bengali tourist arrived in Bombay on Monday evening, starting at Calcutta on the 8th of October 1927, and tramping through Nepal, Bhutan, Behar, U. P. the Punjab and Sind (to Bombay) Mr. Ganguli did nearly a thousand miles. After a sojourn of four or five days here, he will proceed back to Calcutta, via Poona, Sholapur, Mysore and Madras by foot.
Mr. Ganguli is now stopping at the Bengal Club, Noble House, Parel.

HYDERABAD (Sind).—The "Deshmitra" reports that one Bhaiband a broker has committed suicide.—A. P.

WHAT INDIA'S LEADERS SAY?

Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Sen Gupta, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Vir Nariman, Shrimati Nelli Sen Gupta, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Shrimati Saraladevi and other leaders have had their palms examined and awarded certificates. Meet JASHWANTLAL P. MEHTA at least once or send him any one figure below 1,000 along with your name, age and stamps worth Rs. 2-0-0. In return you will have your life read.
JASHWANTLAL P. MEHTA,
Palmist & Astrologer.
Kallainjee House, Girgaum Back Road, opp: China Baug, Bombay 4.

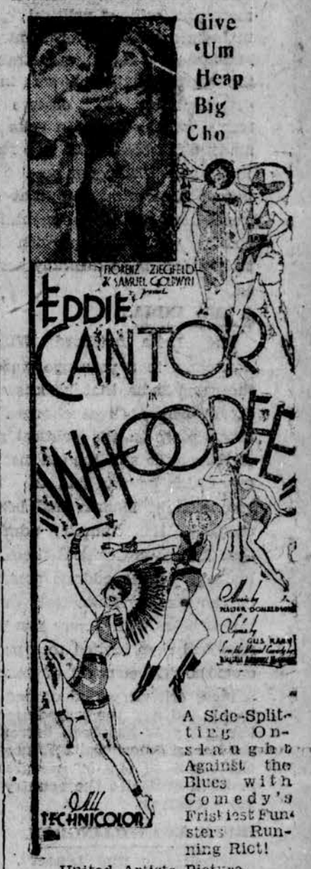
Leading Soaps Of Asia
KAMINIA TOILET SOAPS
which prove a real splendour and leave a mark of distinction.
KAMINIA GLYCERINE (Transparent) SOAP,
Kaminia Whiterose Soap.
Kaminia Lavender Soap.
Kaminia Sandal Soap.
Dilbahar Soap, etc.
All popular for their outstanding merits so necessary for every skin. Price As. 15 per box of 3 cakes, V.P. extra.
Sole Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
285, JUMA MASJID,
P.O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Special Magistrate For Sukkur

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Tuesday states:—
Mr. Dingomal Gurmukhdas, Magistrate of the First Class in the Sukkur District has been empowered to try such offences arising within the Sukkur District, other than offences punishable with death, and to exercise the powers of a Summary Court within that district:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.
Lady Sykes opened the New De-Lisle Road Infant Welfare Centre and afterwards attended an Executive Committee Meeting of the Infant Welfare Society on Tuesday.

PATHE CINEMA
The Coolest Theatre in Town
EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.


Give 'Um Heap Big Cho
EDDIE CANTOR IN WHOOPEE
A Side-Splitting Onslaught Against the Blues with Comedy's Friskiest Funsters Running Riot!
TECHNICOLOR

United Artists Picture.
BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ROSE'S OR THE THEATRE—Phone 41561
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MURDER
IS JUSTIFIABLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMETANCES
Do YOU Believe This?
LIONEL BARRYMORE
In Bayard Veiller's Thriller
"GUILTY HANDS"
Also A New Comedy By
LAUREL and HARDY
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Reserve Your Seats Now.

THE RIALTO
OPENING TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
AN OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Filmed 12000 feet up in the ALPS!

THRILLS YOU'LL ALWAYS REMEMBER.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1932

A YEAR OF WILLINDON

It is a year now since Lord Willingdon returned to India to assume the viceroyalty, but it would be difficult for his warmest friends to maintain that his administration has been a success. There were many misgivings in this country when his appointment was first announced, and the passage of one year has confirmed them. When he came to India there was comparative peace, for there was a Pact between the most predominant political party in India and the Government, and Mahatma Gandhi was straining the loyalty of his followers in his determination to observe the terms of the truce, in spite of many difficulties. It was feared that Lord Willingdon had long passed his prime and that he would have neither the mental nor bodily vigour to cope with the task which he so dutifully accepted.

A NEW INDIA.

The India that Lord Willingdon came to a year ago was not the same India that he knew a decade before. Great changes had taken place in the political state of the people and the old methods by which he was said to have succeeded in Madras had become obsolete. He himself admitted that these were critical times. In his reply to the address presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation he said that very few Viceroys had been invited to preside over the "Government of India at a more critical period of her history." And now the tragedy is that the last year has been barren of good results and India is now in the midst of one of the greatest political struggles the country has yet witnessed.

IRWIN AND WILLINGDON.

A writer in the "Leader", reviewing Lord Willingdon's administration in the first year of his viceroyalty, repeats the words of the London "Daily Herald", that Lord Irwin went away from these shores with the reputation of one of the "greatest Viceroys". No good purpose is served by such exaggerated praise of Lord Irwin when we know that he did nothing less than what Lord Willingdon is now doing and that he quite as easily succumbed to the forces of reaction by which he was surrounded. There was no appreciable change in the governance or administration of this country in Lord Irwin's time, though with a Labour Government in England he could have done much. The scheme submitted by the Government of India to the Simon Commission was not a model of a liberal constitution. On the country it was reactionary and timid. He gave free play to repression when he could have saved the situation and spared the country by the exercise of statesmanlike tact in dealing with the people and firmness in controlling his subordinates. He only turned to the more reasonable path of conciliation when the failure of repression to achieve its object became clear.

GUIDED BY REACTIONARIES.

The only difference between him and his successor is that Lord Willingdon has from the very beginning allowed himself to be guided by the reactionaries by whom he is surrounded. He was never known to be a strong man, and his weakness under bureaucratic influence has increased with the passage of time. Under the influence of the permanent officials and the instigation of a reactionary Secretary of State he has blundered into a policy which it will take a long time or a miracle in statesmanship to retrieve. His misfortune now is that even if he wished to attempt to retrace his steps the tidal wave which carried the Tories into power has made that impossible.

BLAME AT HIS DOOR.

Even before Mahatma Gandhi went to London, Indian Nationalists were assailed with grave doubts as to the wisdom of his step, because the conditions in India even at that time were most critical, owing to the veiled hostility towards the Pact which characterised the attitude of officialdom was not eased by the way affairs were handled by the Government, and the unlikely prospect that the Round Table Conference discussions could prove effective from the Congress point of view. During his brief absence the situation in the country grew worse, the Viceroy moved steadily, but with increasing pace towards the position of hostility to the Congress which he finally definitely adopted on the eve of the Mahatma's arrival. The blame for precipitating the crisis which has led to the present impasse must bs laid at the door of Lord Willingdon.

DETERMINED OBSTINACY.

The Viceroy if he is weak in some respects, is not, to do him justice, a man who is cowed by difficulties even if he tackles them in a wrongheaded way. According to him "difficulties are made to be overcome" and they require "steady and stout hearts" to face. The misfortune is that Lord Willingdon can see only one road and has evolved a remedy of his own for dealing with the present trouble,—that is, to pursue the path of repression with unflinching —one might say obstinate—determination and proceed at the same time with the task of constitutional reform.

DOUBLE POLICY DOOMED

This "double policy," as Lord Irwin called, is doomed by its very nature to failure, as we have repeatedly urged and every day it becomes plainer that, on the one hand, repression is failing, while, on the other, the prospect of being able to launch a scheme for a new constitution acceptable to the people is receding into the sphere of the unachievable. The day is fast approaching when Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare will both have to realise that there are only two alternatives before them, one to intensify a policy which alienates the affections of the people and the other to admit frankly that they have miscalculated and to return to the policy of full co-operation with the people. The choice may have to be left to others who will have the courage to face and retrieve a great error of policy. But it will have to be made and sooner, perhaps, than Lord Willingdon and his advisers think.

WARNING OF THE PAST.

In his diary, Mr. Montagu wrote that Lord Willingdon was a great believer in the policy of "hukum" and his own judgment which in the case of persons of authority, who are far removed from the main currents of public opinion, happens to be the judgment of their immediate entourage. The Montagu diary tells us how, with the best of intentions to do something for India, he was misguided both by Indian and British advisers. He took counsel of the Moderates who are now basking in official favour, but who were then masquerading as Congressmen, and they completely misled him as to the strength and depth of Indian feeling. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms became out of date before they were even sanctioned by Parliament. We are on the eve of a similar but even greater tragedy now unless Lord Willingdon takes warning from past experience.

Deplorable And Unpatriotic

It is deplorable that the Bombay Improvement Trust Board refused to adopt even the moderate and unexceptionable proposition of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram that the Board should make a recommendation to the lessees of the Trust lands to insure their properties as far as possible with insurance companies registered in India. In view of the fairly large number of Indian fire insurance companies now doing sound business and possessing large capital and reserves the Board could well have gone a great deal farther in pressing the claims of Swadeshi companies or their lessees.

To accept Mr. Boman-Behram's proposition was the least they should have done in recognition of the principle of Swadeshi. It was a wholly untenable and mischievous argument that Mr. G. I. Griffiths advanced, that, as the properties on the Trust's lands were worth crores of rupees, the Indian insurance companies were not in a position to insure them all. An argument like this can frighten only the ignorant. Though the properties may in the aggregate be worth crores, the risk of all these being damaged or destroyed simultaneously or in quick succession is so remote as to reduce the argument to absurdity. The probable loss is not so large as to make it too risky for the Board to impose the conditions proposed.

Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee was not fair to Swadeshi companies when he suggested that, if the Board discriminated in their favour, they might take undue advantage of the preference and increase their rates of insurance. He should have known that competition among the Indian companies themselves is already strong enough to prevent their rates rising appreciably. We do not think that Mr. Husseinbhoy would be prepared to accept the logical extension of his argument, that protection to Swadeshi should not be encouraged lest merchants should take advantage of the protection and raise the prices of their goods or services. As regards insurance companies, the more probable consequence of any special protection to Indian companies is that foreign companies might declare a rate-war on the Indian companies and cut down their own rates. But Indian companies must be prepared to face such contingencies. And Indians individually and in all corporate capacities should be prepared to stand by Swadeshi concerns at all costs in the event of cut-throat and uneconomic competition.

APPEAL TO THE ORTHODOX

It is a matter of great regret that the Sanatanists of Nasik have not yet been able to settle the question of temple entry for the Depressed Classes in an amicable spirit. The question has been before the public in a very acute form for the last three or four years and the caste Hindus have failed to come to an understanding with the other side. When efforts are being made all over India to bring the Depressed Classes within the fold of Hinduism by every possible means and remove the disabilities from which they are unjustly suffering now, it is a great pity that in Nasik it has not yet been possible to do so owing mainly to the attitude of orthodoxy. On Friday, which was a 'Ramnavami' day, an important Hindu festival, the Depressed Classes again tried to effect an entry into Kala Ram Temple and there was a clash between the partisans when a number of persons were arrested by the Police. Since then further measures to prevent a breach of public peace have been taken by the authorities.

At a time when even the Hindu Mahasabha has given up its pose of indifference and agreed to include the Depressed Classes in the Hindu fold, it is a sad indication of the obstinacy of orthodox Hinduism that a fresh struggle should have been necessary at Nasik for the Depressed Classes to assert their rights as Hindus. This obstinacy naturally induces the Depressed Classes to doubt the sincerity of the efforts of "reformists" amongst the caste Hindus to secure an equitable solution of the question of temple-entry. Religious bigotry dies hard but the leaders of orthodoxy at Nasik should learn a lesson from the revised attitude of that veteran leader of the Hindu Mahasabha, Pundit Malaviya, on matters of ritual. Only a few weeks ago he gave with his own hands the sacred thread to some Depressed Classes and made them Brahmins. And yet in Nasik a few people want to prevent the entry of the Depressed Classes into a temple in the name of Hindu religion. It it proper in these circumstances, for the caste Hindus to shut their eyes to what is passing around them and inflict indignities on the Depressed Classes in the name of Hinduism? Swami Vivekananda called this most suicidal attitude on the part of Hindu not as a phase of Hinduism itself but as mere "touch-me-notism."

Dr. Moonje in his appeal to Hindus wrote the other day: "Let orthodoxy taking courage in both hands, sing the song of complete annihilation of untouchability and declare from house-tops that their gods and temples are not polluted by the devotional worship of their so-called untouchable brethren." Let us hope this timely advice will prove acceptable to the Nasik "Sanatanists" who, in the name of religion, are inflicting such humiliations on their Hindu brethren.

"NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT IN A FIX

Perplexed With Irish Difficulty: But India Is Not Forgotten

(By Our Own Correspondent).

(By AIR MAIL).

LONDON, April 7.

When Mr. MacDonald was busy with the Danubian Plan, Mr. Thomas was exceedingly busy with the Ottawa Show and the Irish Ultimatum. He is at the same time feeling very happy that Mr. Winston Churchill has promised to help him in Irish affairs. The "National" Labour Minister does not feel offended at the way the Cabinet has treated him in asking the Dominions Secretary to consult the Cabinet Committee on the Irish issue.

RUBBER STAMP SIGNATURE

But during the week, the Cabinet Committee went a step further when it called upon Mr. Thomas to send for Sir Austin Chamberlain and Mr. Winston Churchill. In consultation with them, he has put his rubber stamp signature on the British Note of reply to Mr. De Valera's ultimatum asking Great Britain to mind her own business so far as the Oath and Annuities are concerned.

DUAL POLICY OF PRESS

The British public realises that de Valera will have the 'pound of flesh' that he wants and neither bluff nor blustering and shaking the mailed fist will prevent him from having it. The Press has, therefore, adopted a dual policy, a la Samuel Hoare. On the one hand, there is a terrific campaign in the press to misrepresent de Valera, to offer threats to Irish nationals in this country, to talk through Garvinian hats of economic boycott and some patriots would like Southern Ireland to be threatened with immediate bombardment of Dublin under the guidance of Churchill. But in pursuance of the dual policy, the Press is simultaneouly asking Mr. Thomas to be steady, to get on with the job as patiently as possible.

He is advised not to be historical or theatrical, but let the march of events take place as gracefully as could be. While this is being done, the ommisaries of the Tory Lords have reached Ireland to discuss matters with the disgruntled Cosgrave Party who have been asked, as men of honour, to come out openly in support of British contention.

SUICIDAL POLICY

But every one here or across the Irish Channel who has kept himself in close touch with the Irish movement for independence ever since 1919 has no difficulty in assessing at their true level the vapourings of British newspapers and British politicians in the present issue. All the "discoveries," "disclosures", "disquieting rumours" which are Britain's special menu cards on the breakfast tables as well as the threats of economic boycott of Ireland are very old friends of Ireland. That in the long run, the present campaign in Britain will be more injurious to herself than to Ireland is recognised by those who watch the situation with an open mind.

However, the present vigorous anti-Irish campaign in the British Press has not absorbed all the attention of the Jingo lords of Fleet Street. They have not forgotten to pay attention to the Indian problem. India and Ireland are the two spokes in the smooth running of the Commonwealth wheels and every effort, however desperate and blatant it may look, is attempted to save the Empire from "the catastroph of losing India."

THAT 100 PER CENT HINDU

The malicious campaign noticeable in Fleet Street, barring a few honourable exceptions, continues. Pandit Malaviya's prospective presidentship of the next session of the Congress is described as a warning to Indian Muslims, to realise even at this very late hour that the Hindu Congress wants to force itself upon the Muslims. The Benares Pandit is stated to be a hundred per cent Hindu who does not want Muslims to live in India. Though some time last week Sir S. Hoare stated that the Congress itself is not an illegal organisation, the action of the Government of India in refusing permission to hold the Congress session in Delhi is declared, by the saviours of the Empire, as the only course open to preserve law and order in Delhi where, they say, due to the spurious anti-Muslim propaganda carried on by Pandia Malaviya, there is a chance of communal riot any moment. The "Times" correspondent from Delhi went to the length of suggesting that the Muslims of Chandni Chowk gave an ultimatum to the authorities that if the Hindu Congress was allowed to be held they, the Muslim will break it up 'ek dam.'

The correspondent has added one more Indian word to the English vocabulary by using this word, 'ek dam', which is faithfully translated by the paper to mean "without any consequences."

"MYTH" OF FEDERATION

As for the scheme of the pseudo —Federation contemplated by the Viceroy, Craddock and Odwyer with other ex-Satraps are doing their best through the columns of the "Morning Post" and on Left Wing Conservative Platform to explode its myth. In such circumstances, there is very little that the Indian community, or for that matter the friends of India here, can do effectively to counteract the mischievous propaganda.

The Indian League may be said to very busy with its limited propaganda. There is a growing charge against it amongst

(Continued on next page).

Notes of the Day

Burma Rebellion Drags On

We have written many times about the methods employed by the Government of Burma to suppress the rebellion in that province. There have been numerous convictions and a number of persons have been given capital punishment or transported for life. When is all this going to end? We should like to know how many people have been killed, how many hanged and how many transported and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment since the trouble began. How is it that this rebellion drags on? The Government of Burma seem to be impervious to public opinion They would not allow the leaders of public opinion to attempt to bring about a settlement of the trouble but are they themselves able to pacify the rebels? The trouble is economic or rather agrarian, and if a little more sympathy had been shown than has been the case hitherto, perhaps, the rebellion would have ended long ago. But from the very beginning no attempt seems to have been made to adopt conciliatory methods and pacify the rebellious people. Instead more police and troops have been poured into the troubled area without finality being reached.

What of the Future?

Large sums must have been wasted on these repressive measures. If the Governor had listened to the advice of the Nationalist leaders and allowed them to intercede, we have no doubt this deplorable loss of life and property would have been lessened. Nothing would have been lost by adopting such a course and the prestige of Sir Charles Innes would have been intact. There has been a busy official propaganda assuring the public for the last six or seven months that the rebellion has ended, though every now and then we hear of fresh trouble. The Government have shown their strength. They must now show that they can also be conciliatory and merciful. The measures now being taken are bound to leave a permanent sore behind them, which will react unfavourably on the relations in future years between the governors and the governed. Sir Charles Innes will retire shortly but others will suffer for his sins of omission and commission. Is there no remedy for this?

Reforms in Aundh

In his presidential address at the second session of the Aundh People's Conference Mr. G. R. Abhyankar paid a just tribute to the Chief of the State for his strenuous efforts for the industrial and cultural advance of his State and the country in general. Equally just was the tribute to the Chief for his zeal for constitutional reform. He is said to be the only Chief who has openly and unequivocally declared responsible government as the goal of his administration. He made a fair beginning in this direction by inaugurating in 1923 a Representative Assembly and took a step further in 1930 by enlarging the powers of the Assembly, giving it a clear elected majority and substantial powers over the Budget. For all this the Chief Saheb undoubtedly deserves credit. But Mr. Abhyankar uses curious language, so different from what we are accustomed to hear from him and other champions of the rights of the States people, when he calls the Aundh reformers "concessions" and calls upon the people to show their fitness for responsibility.

Strange Language

Mr. Abhyankar might as well have mentioned the tests which the people should pass to prove their fitness for self-government. More strange is Mr. Abhyankar's support to the Chief's claim to some territory that has been under British rule for about 80 years and that is soon to be part of a self-governing province. It was utterly superfluous for Mr. Abhyankar to attempt to show that the restoration of the territory to the Chief would be an advantage to the latter. It is not merely a question of arable land passing from one owner to another. The people cannot be lightly transferred from one party to another as if they were little better than cattle. It is the people in the territory concerned that should decide the question, if the plea for transference is otherwise proved to be sound.

PESHAWAR BOMB EXPLOSION

Three Hindu Youths Arrested

PESHAWAR, April 19.

In connection with the country-made bomb explosion between the City and Cantonment Stations three Hindu youths were arrested to-day at the Cantonment Railway Station. The three youths Biharilal, Raghunath and Mometar had tickets for Islamia College Station with them.

It is reported that the suspects were seen coming out of the City last evening at 6 did not return to the city after the explosion which occurred near the overbridge between the City Station and the Cantonment Station. They had evidently taken refuge in the Cantonment station the whole night armed with tickets for Islamiah College Station.

Biharilal is the son of an Honorary Magistrate and Raghunath the son of a local pleader.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS BANNED

Notice On "Sindhi" Editor And Printer

HYDERABAD (Sind), Apl. 19.

Mr. Hingorani, Editor and Mr. Utamsingh, printer of the national daily "Sindhi" were served with notices to-day not to publish Satyagraha news and not to insert matter regarding the local central jail.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

Reuter offers us in their stead the following profoundly stirring prediction:

"It is now believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make the chief aim of the Budget a clear demonstration that the National Government is determined to pursue its policy of setting and maintaining the country's finances on a stable foundation."

* * *

It is just as well to know that this is now believed. Any sort of belief that the National Government had any other aim would be rather unfortunate.

Tipsy-Cake

The London "Times" is perturbed by the "obvious risks involved in presenting the Frontier Province with a brand new constitution. It need not worry. There is no danger in these tea and pulao" constitutions, cept to the digestive organs.

* * * *

Besides there is nothing new and revolutionary about a new era that was inaugurated in the presence of hundreds of flowing beards. As long as the beards and the tea continue to flow and the "pulao" is good and plentiful, the National Anthem will be sung by all with great heartiness.

* * *

After all there's not much need to worry about a constitution that is inaugurated in the Museum of antiquities. It began there and is likely to stay there with all the other anachronisms which the bureaucracy in this country present to the people as "constitutional reforms."

* * *

By the way the A. P. correspondent, whose prolific pen has given us so much picturesque detail about the tea and "pulao" elections and the flowing beards in the Durbar, quite omitted to mention whose "National Anthem" was chorussed on the occasion. There should have been one specially composed for the occasion.

* * *

Our own suggestion for the first verse would be:

God give us tea and "pulao"!
God give us tea and "pulao"!
And keep our Beards flowing.
God give us tea and "pulao"!
God give us tea and "pulao"!
God gi-hi-hive us Tea and "Pulao!"
And plenty of it!

The first two lines should be sung "piano", the third "pianissimo", the next three "crescendo" and the last "fortissimo".

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare was unable to tell the Commons whether the Government award on the communal question would be binding on both parties. The Prime Minister must have sat like a sphinx while this answer was being delivered, wondering how on earth he is going to get out of the mess.

* * *

The Mussalmans who met in Delhi have made it quite clear that the award won't be binding on them if it deviates one iota from their demands. And Field-Marshal Moonje is ready to lead his forces to the fray with great promptitude if the award fails to satisfy the Hindu Mahasabha. And Bhai Permanand is already straining at the leash. No wonder Sir Samuel has his doubts.

* * *

We have our own ideas about the rumoured correspondence alleged to have passed between Yerrowada and members of the Cabinet. The truth of it is, probably, that Mr. MacDonald wrote on the quiet to Mahatmaji asking him to show a way out of the appalling dilemma in which his rash undertaking has placed him.

* * *

Tremendous progress is being made with Disarmament plans at Geneva. A Reuter's message reports that 'the views of various delegations are coinciding," while a "draft resolution" providing for reduction and limitation by stages with revision at short intervals has met with general acceptance—in the draft.

* * *

It is significant that the Belgian, Esthonian, Urugiyan and several other leading states of the same calibre with huge armies and lots of battleships have submitted this draft resolution. It amuses the Big Five to see the children at play.

* * *

In the meanwhile the Big Five themselves are preparing a big flare-up in the Far East, just to let the armament-mongers know that they don't mean to let them down altogether.

* * *

Mr. MacDonald will arrive in Geneva on Friday and "his speech is awaited with keen interest". We could easily give it you here and now but it would take up too much space and we don't want to spoil your morning tea.

* * *

Mr. Stimson, the U. S. Secretary of State has already arrived and "immediately got into touch with leading statesman." So you see how rapidly things are progressing.

* * *

Sir John Simon lost no time in taking lunch with Mr. Stimson and was in conversation with him for two hours. A real "stayer" this Stimson! Not many people could have stood it!

* * *

What should we do without our Reuter. Having let us into the mysteries of Geneva he loses no time in discovering and revealing for the benefit of the world the secret of the British Budget.

* * *

Expectations of relief for the taxpayer having evaporated,

(Continued in Column 6)

TRANCE MEDIUM CASE

Justice McCardie On Good And Evil Spirits

GRAVE QUESTION RAISED BY "SPIRITUALIST CREED"

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 18.

A large number of abstruse points engaged attention of Justice McCardie in his long summin-up in the Trance Medium Case in which Mrs. Meurig Morris is using the "Daily Mail" for casting reflections on the genuineness of her manifestations.

GOOD AND EVIL SPIRITS

His Lordship said that while a great deal had been heard in the case about good spirits that communicated with the living people, very little had been heard about the evil spirits which are said to exist. If evil spirits could communicate with the living people as efficiently as good ones the jury would see how grave a question was raised by the spiritualist creed.

JURY'S TASK

The jury had to decide whether Mrs. Morris in her sermons was delivering a message of some discarnate spirit called "Power"—who must be regarded as the central figure of the case—or whether she was speaking from memorised sermons or speaking extempore on the ideas derived from her early life.

CURIOUS FEATURE

A curious feature was that the "Power" refused to disclose its identity.

His Lordship had not finished when the Court adjourned.

SHANGHAI DEADLOCK

GENEVA, April 18.

The resumed League discussion of the Shanghai deadlock remains inconclusive, the stumbling block being the date of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. The attempt to lay the burden of the decision on the mixed commission at Shanghai has failed.

The drafting committee is now engaged in welding two differing resolutions.

Signor Mussolini, however, is satisfied that the situation has improved at Shanghai as Reuter's Rome correspondent cables that Signor Mussolini has ordered the cruiser "Trento" and the destroyer "Espero" to proceed home.—Reuter.

CHANGE IN SOVIET ATTITUDE

"Open Hostility"

Reports have recently appeared of Japan's impending difficulties with Chinese military factions which do not look with favour on the new so-called Chinese regime in Manchuria but that is nothing compared to the change in the Russian attitude on the Far Eastern crisis. The Russians, who had remained markedly quiet while Japan was gaining her military advantages in Southern Manchuria, now show themselves to be no little disturbed about the Japanese plans which appear to be encroaching closer and closer to the Siberian border. This leads to a quick development in Moscow of a new sympathy for the Chinese people "wasted with misery under the yoke of imperialist exploitation."

Moscow admits frankly that it has taken steps to protect Russian interests in the vicinity, and these steps mean the increasing of its military forces along the Manchurian border. Further to explain its new attitude the Moscow Government has published in Izvestia two Japanese documents, for the authenticity of which it vouches, indicating that influential Japanese are advocating going on war with the U. S. S. R. at the earliest possible moment.

MOSCOW SEES A DANGER

Of course, Moscow, figures it out that as soon as Japan would attack in Siberia the Western European powers would at the same moment fall upon Russia, and so on. But the importance of the whole thing is that Moscow has changed openly from what was interpreted as neutrality toward the Japanese adventures in Manchuria to an open hostility, says the European correspondent of an American paper.

With the criss-crossing of Japanese and Russian interests in Manchuria, it stands to reason that the apparent shift in Moscow's attitude indicates a real change in policy.

Any "act" by the Russians which might lead the Japanese to seize Vladivostok, a very easy thing for them to do, would precipitate a crisis of the widest interest. It is the opinion of many neutral military authorities that the Japanese would have small difficulty in dealing successfully with any force the Russians could maintain efficiently at the end of the Transsiberian Railroad, with 2,800 miles of single track. Should the Japanese Manchurian plans develop in a way to make Vladivostok a necessary part of the development, a "serious" incident over fishery rights, for example, might have very wide results.

In other words, whether or not Japan has really undertaken to put into effect what has been tentatively described as a "Monroe Doctrine of the East", her recent activities have given her a larger role with larger responsibilities. Despite the hopes of Washington and Geneva, it is difficult to see how she can cancel all her new advances and settle by pure diplomacy all her claims, just as she might have done before shipping so many troops abroad. It may happen, but if it does, it will, it may be repeated, be something quite new international relations. It would be most intriguing to see how Japan accomplishes the ritual saving of face if she is willing to seek to have her way only through the treaties which she had seemed to disregard so signally.

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BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY

Fourth Among Its Great Industries

SECOND TO NONE EXCEPT AMERICA

LONDON, April 18.

Despite tremendous taxation that the Motor industry had to bear amounting to 60 million sterling, or seven per cent of the country's revenue, Britain had now taken her place as the world's second largest car-producing nation, said Sir Herbert Austin, to-day, when new model ten-horse power Austin was introduced, to-day.

Sir H. Austin declared that the motor industry was now fourth among Britain's great industries. British cars, to-day, aided registrations in the number of Dominions and Colonies where American cars had hitherto dominated.—Reuter's Special.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

Latest Betting

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 18.

The following is betting on the City and Suburban Handicap:—

5 to 1 against Linkboy and Light O'Love (offered and 11 to 2 taken).

10 to 1 Venturer (taken and offered).

100 to 7 The Pen, Apperley and Coldstream (offered).

100 to 6 Polveraja (offered and 18 to 1 taken).

100 to 6 Unlikely (offered and 20 to 1 taken).

100 to 6 Prince Paradise and Flange.

20 to 1 Tippets, Wild Son, Anthurium, Clocheen and Breadcrumb.

33 to 1 Pommame.

50 to 1 Sprint (offered).

METROPOLITAN STAKES DETAILS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 18.

In the Metropolitan Stakes, Gethin rode Tinomint. Broken Ice (Clifford Richards).

Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables mentioned in the message of April 17.

JAPAN DENIES PLAN TO INVADE SIBERIA

Soviet's Fears Are Without Foundation

The League of Nations' Manchurian investigating commission was informed by War Minister Sadao Araki early last month that Japan had no intention of invading Russian territory but was preparing to defend Manchuria in the event of Soviet threats.

The members of the commission, on which Major Gen. Frank R. McCoy is the United States representative, discussed Far Eastern problems with the War Minister for two hours.

A Japanese officer present at the conference said numerous questions were asked by General McCoy and by the Earl of Lytton, the British representative and chairman of the commission. They were particularly interested in the strategical role played by Manchuria in the Japanese imperial defence scheme.

The War Minister emphasized that Japan was faced by a problem of overpopulation and that the islands of the homeland were comparatively poor. He pointed out also that a large portion of the world was closed to Japanese immigration.

DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

General Araki provided for the commissioners an historical resume of Japan's defence problems, including an explanation of the reasons for the military operations in Manchuria during last six months.

The War Office announced that "documents" published in Izvestia, a government newspaper in Moscow, which told of supposed plans by Japanese military leaders to invade Siberia, were "entirely fabrications." A War Office spokesman said Japan had no intention of moving the army brigade now in the vicinity of Ninguta, Manchuria, closer to the Soviet border.

Although Japan's forces in Manchuria do not exceed 25,000, of which only 10,000 are in North Manchuria, the Japanese command was not worried, he said, over the concentration of Soviet troops, for these were believed to have been based on misapprehensions regarding the Manchurian situation.

KREUGER AND TOLL

More Disclosures Of Irregularities

BLACKMAILERS PAID HEAVILY FOR HUSH?

LONDON, April 18.

Stockholm.—A suggestion that considerable sums of money which had disappeared from the assets of Kreuger and Toll were used by Kreuger himself to pay blackmailers abroad is advanced by the newspaper "Stockholm's Tidninger" which points out that many persons must have known of Kreuger's irregular proceedings, though they must have been paid heavily for their silence.—Reuter's Special.

SHREE RAMJI TEMPLE

Bhangis Celebrate First Anniversary

(From Our Correspondent)

NADIAD, April 18.

Last year Shriyut A. V. Thakkar performed the opening ceremony of the Ramji Temple of Bhangis at Nadiad. The local Bhangis have made progress in reforming their age long evil-customs. They have stopped all such expenses as they had to incur in marriage, death and other ceremonies.

Friday being the Ram-Navami day and the first anniversary of the foundation of that Temple the Bhangis from various places gathered in large numbers to pay their respects to God Rama. Afted prayers and bhajans in the morning the story of the birth of God Rama was recited a 'yajna' ceremony was performed and praises were sung. They made the whole atmosphere humming with religious fervour. Some of the local workeds, working amongst the untouchables and sympathisers, attended the function. The local Bhangis being enthusiastic are determined to invite their cast-brothers every year on this occasion and thus spread the spirit of brotherhood and equality among their friends and sympathisers.

FROM KARACHI TO AUNDH BY AIR

Prince's Successful Plight

RAHIMATPUR, April 19.

(From A Correspondent)

Shrimant Appasaheb, son of His Highness the Chief of Aundh, flew from Karachi to Aundh via. Bombay leaving at 10 in the morning reaching the destination at 12-30 in the afternoon when the prince was welcomed by the Maharaja and members of the royal family and prominent citizens.

Mr. Kabadi, the well-known aerial expert was also present watching the prince's movements.

The prince will be presented with a public address for his successful flight.

"NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT IN A FIX

(Continued from previous page).

the young men from India that the League is attempting to consolidate the position of the Labour Party in India. One of its spokesman is Mr. Peter Freeman. "The British public opinion" said Mr. Freeman, "can be persuaded to concede Dominion Status to India and for that purpose every Indian should work."

RECONCILIATION

There is another school of thought which holds that reconciliation at any price is the supreme need. It more or less represents the Indian moderate point of view and in keeping with that frame of mind, it desires that Mahatma Gandhi should be set free to negotiate future constitutional advance. This group is known as the "Reconciliation Group." The Independent Labour Party take quite a different stand. They are nearer in their ideals with the Friends of India, a body to which belong Mr. Reginald and a host of young Indians studying at British universities. In addition to this group, there are the Gandhi Society and the Congress League, which under the guidance of Mr. Brockway and Mr. Dara are pursuing a policy of their own. There is no attempt anywhere to find a 'via media' for common action by the "friends" of India.

DERBY

Latest Betting

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 18.

The following is the betting on Derby:—

7 to 2 against Crewell (taken and offered).

9 to 1 Miracle (offered).

100 to 6 Cockpen (taken and offered).

100 to 6 Violator (offered and 18 to 1 taken).

25 to 1 Dastur (taken and offered).

An EX-CONVICT LYNCHED

Mob Storms Jail

SEQUEL TO ASSAULT ON A GIRL

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 18.

Colby (Kansas).—An infuriated mob of 200 hauled from the goal and lynched Richard Read, an ex-convict, who confessed to a fatal assault on an 18-year-old girl.

The Governor of the gaol first refused to surrender keys but yielded when the mob gegan battering the doors with telegraph poles. Read was dragged out of his cell and was hanged from a tree.

STABILISING OF FINANCE

National Government's Chief Concern

LONDON, April 18.

It is now believed that Mr. Neyille Chamberlain will make the chief aim of the Budget a clear demonstration that the National Government is determined to pursue its policy of setting and maintaining country's finances on stable foundation.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH BUDGET PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

lain had anticipated. There was recovery in stamp and death duties during the year, but direct taxation would yield 32 1/2 millions less owing to depression.

FRESH DUTIES

The Chancellor anticipated that 10 per cent. import duties would yield 27 millions in 1932-33. He hoped to issue order before the end of week under Imports Duties Act imposing fresh duties, but no details would be issued meanwhile.

DEFICIT OR £1,700,000.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said estimated revenue under the existing taxation was £764,300 thousands, expenditure 766 millions and estimated a deficit 1,700 thousands.

Mr. Chamberlain announced creation of an exchange Equalisation account for which he would ask for powers to borrow not exceeding 150 millions, owing to exchange position caused by the influx of large accumulations of capital in recent weeks. This did not represent genuine permanent improvement in the balance of trade and was apt to give rise to dangerous development. The object of the Exchange Equalisation account was to enable Britain to function effectively as main international centre, requiring us to hold adequate reserves of gold and foreign exchange in order to meeting sudden withdrawals.

NO REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX.

There would be no reduction in income-tax. Mr. Chamberlain urged employers to help the employees to pay the tax by instalments. There would be no change in beer tax.

NEW DUTY ON TEA.

There would be increased preference of one shilling per hundredweight on all colonial sugars. Duties on foreign and Dominion sugars was unchanged. There would also be new duty on foreig teas of four pence per pound and Empire teas of two pence per pound.

SUGAR PREFERENCE FOR 5 YEARS.

There would be excise duty on existing tea stocks of two pence per pound. There would be exemption on holdings not exceeding thousand pounds. Increased Imperial sugar preference would last for five years. There would also be special supplementary preference equal to further shilling per hundredweight which would be allocated by Colonial Office among sugar producing colonies in proportion to their exports. Changes in sugar duties would be operative from to-morrow.

NO IMMEDIATE RETURN TO GOLD.

Mr. Chamberlain indicated that exchange uncertainty precluded Britain's immediate return to gold. "We did not know when and under what circumstances we might return to gold or on what level.

The estimated surplus on new basis of taxation was 796 thousands. Mr. Chamberlain announced that both sugar preferences were liable to adjustment if during five years sterling wholesale price of foreign sugar exceeded seven shillings nine pence per hundredweight.

Mr. Chamberlain sat down at 5/16 p. m.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to interim report of Tariff Advisory Committee containing a number of recommendations for additional duties details of which would be published later in the week. He estimated revenue from them for purposes of budget at five millions.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

STEADY FEELING IN SECURITIES

STERLING REFUSES TO RESPOND TO GOLD SHIPMENTS

Bombay, April 19.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 6-5 ps. gold or 14.02 pence to-day.

The rupee securities have been going up steadily in Bombay during the last few days in most issues and even the 3½ per cents. have shared in the steady feeling. For some time now this Paper has ceased to be an index of the market and has been fluctuating independently of other issues. Consequently it has become necessary to follow the individuals in the popular groups before assessing the market.

GOOD PROGRESS SINCE DECEMBER.

In December last most of the securities were at bottom point with hardly any buyers but almost all through this year there has been an upward movement. To understand the extent of this movement the following December quotations should be taken into account:—3½ per cent., Rs. 51-12; 4 per cent. 1931-36, Rs. 84-4; 4 per cent. 1934-37, Rs. 82-4; 5 per cent. 1139-44, Rs. 80-0 and 5 per cent. 1945-55. Rs. 90-0. As against these the present prices are:—Rs. 61-10; Rs. 23-0; Rs. 92-0; Rs. 91-8 and Rs. 99-0; respectively. The rise has been nearly ten rupees in each issue. But the rise did not take place in them all at the same time and in recent weeks individual movements have been recorded.

"TAX FREES" MOVE UP.

A slightly upward pull has been given to the tax-free issues on account of the higher level of incometax this year. For example, towards the end of March when the official year ended, there was some good amount converted from taxables into the 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan so that the prices of other issues rose up by less than a rupee and even remained stationary but the tax-free rose up by more than two rupees in a week.

WEEK'S STEADINESS.

The week's steadiness in the market is attributed to good buying pressure from investors. The improvement has, however, been specially in the 3½ per cents. which have gone up from Rs. 61-5 to Rs. 61-15 at which level there was some scattered covering which gave a temporary setback. The only other issue that recorded a rise was the 5 per cent. tax-free 1945-55 issue, which went up from Rs. 98-11 to Rs. 99-2.

MUCH NEARER LONDON PARITY.

The market now realises that Bombay quotations are now nearer to London prices than they have been for some time. Thus, on March 16, India 3½ per cent. Stock was quoted in London at £66½ while in Bombay 3½ per cent. Paper was Rs. 61-4 or a difference of 5½ points. To-day the difference was only about 3 points, but the reason is not that the Bombay quotation has gone up as much as that the London price has come down to £65. Conditions in Bombay are governed by the 6 per cent. bank rate and in Britain by the 3½ per cent. bank rate and this makes quite a deal of difference.

SIGNIFICANT.

Everything that has happened during the last week should have tended to push up the sterling exchange rate to 1-6 1/8 or thereabouts. But we see it still at 1-6 sellers with demand apparently keeping pace with it. In the first place, Government rejected all sterling tenders for two weeks and this week wants no more than £500,000. Secondly, the shipment of gold was as much as Rs. 1,50 lakhs and this alone should made the rate shoot up. Thirdly the sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities should have made the market rather devoid of loose funds, but though there was some tightness at about 4 per cent., the call rate has been easier at 3 per cent.

WEAK LINK.

This seems to indicate the fundamental weakness of the sterling-rupee link, that all the gold shipments we have made have not broken the adverse factors in command of the exchange situation and we are no sounder on an 18 pence sterling ratio than we were on the 18 pence gold ratio. In other words, the remedy seems to be that we should break off with the ill-fated 18 pence ratio and try to find a new level of export and import business on the basis of a new exchange ratio. This ratio might be 16 pence sterling or 16 pence gold but there must be a breakaway from the 18 pence ratio at any cost. Will the Government set things right before it becomes too late again?

POWER SHARES STEADY AGAIN.

The power group of shares again kept steady at to-day's session which was to compensate for yesterday's Jain holiday. There was a rise in all of them. Mill shares, on the other hand, received a setback on account of the political situation. Probably there was also some feeling of uncertainty due to the chances that the new level of protection may not be as high as at present. But this should not affect the results of this year and he would be a wonderful investor who cared very much or who could say with any definiteness how things would shape next year.

A RECOMMENDATION IGNORED.

The resort to cash credits instead of bills is not merely confined to India but exists in England as well. It is commonly thought that a loan at the bank is a secret but bills would bring the company's borrowings to public notice. This is not true, for discount houses and banks which deal in bills can observe and do observe as much secrecy in the one case as in the other. The advantage of effectively cheaper borrowing is on the side of the bills and efforts are being made in London to popularise the bill habit, but little in this direction is being done though the Central Banking Committee made special recommendations in this connection. But the report has probably been buried "full five fathoms deep."

'MAURICE CHEVALIER' IN COURT

Impersonator Pleads Guilty.

MADRAS, April 19.

After hearing two more prosecution witnesses, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate framed charges this afternoon under Section 420, I. P. C. against Walter Schmidt alias Maurice Chevalier and Rene Arnold Keller alias Rene Martin, hailing from Switzerland arrested on March 12 for alleged cheating of two jewellers and a watch company in Madras. Judgment was reserved.

The Chief ledger clerk of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay, deposed that one Rene Arnold opened on February 26 a current account depositing Rs. 500/- but withdrew Rs. 480/- and there was no furthed transction.

Mr. Le Creze, the French Consul at Madras, stated that the accused had no connection with the French Consulate at Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty and submitted a joint written statement.—A. P.

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'RULER' OF THE NEW MANCHURIA

Plans For Building A Nation

Mr. S. W. Gorman writes in the "Daily Telegraph":—

Friendly, smiling, and energetic, Pu Yi, the head of the new Manchurian State, gave me an interview. The interview was the first since his emergence from retirement to become the chief executive of his ancestral empire.

Unhesitatingly he answered a number of delicate questions and painted a lively word picture of his plans for Manchuria. He intends to build a nation upon ideals combining the benevolent autocracy of the great Manchu dynasty with modern Western democratic principles.

Dressed in a lounge suit, soft collar, and brown brogues, Pu Yi looked like a typical business man. His whole appearance certainly disproved the general impression that he is a sickly seedling of a weakling stock. His conversation sparkled with witticisms, and on grave questions of State he showed an earnest understanding of the difficulties.

POWERS.

He was asked the direct question: "Have you complete freedom of action in your conduct of the Government of Manchuria? Your opponents alleged that you are under coercion." He at once rapped out the reply: "Of course I am free to act. Certainly we are not coerced nor hampered. I am in the hands of my people, of course. Beyond consulting their wishes and seeking their good counsel in these serious times, I am my own master."

"Tze Cheng," which is the title of Pu Yi's office in the new Manchurian State, has been variously translated as "chief executive," "dictator," "Regent," and "President."

Asked to give his own definition in English, the former Emperor answered promptly: "Call it 'Ruler.'"

EXPERIMENTAL STATE.

He explained, however, that the Government was not a monarchy, although "we are not yet certain what its ultimate form is to be. My own intention, and that of my Ministers, is to permit an evolution of the State and to decide on its actual form within the next year or so.

"The State's present form," he continued, "is largely experimental. When the constitution is eventually decided upon our method of government—whether the British plan of a constitutional monarchy, or the American plan of a republic—will then be decided. There will be time enough for that when the urgent business of reorganisation has been got well in hand."

"After the revolution which overthrew our dynasty China experienced a state of chaos lasting until the present day," Pu Yi said.

"At the behest of my people I have undertaken the reconstruction of Manchuria. If our administration here proves such a success that the people of all China see its benefits, we are at their disposa to include the whole continent in a reunited nation. It is for my people to decide entirely.

"I seek no personal glory, nor did my illustrious ancestors, Kang Hsi or Chien Lung. They ruled wisely, and their names ring down China's history. I can only strive to emulate their idea of service to our people. Freedom and happiness for Manchuria is my immediate aim."

"YOUR EXCELLENCY."

His idea is to institute a system of rewards for public service by titles and decorations. Pu Yi stated that personally he favoured the establishment eventually of a parliamentary system by gradual steps. Although preferring the title of Ruler, it is Pu Yi's desire to be addressed as "Your Excellency."

On the question of the "open door" to trade, he explained that Manchuria was a sovereign State, with equal relationships towards all nations. There was no preference to Japan or any other land. The Manchurian nation retained freedom of action in regard to tariffs. The Powers could be assured that Manchuria did not intend to give favoured treatment to any one nation. "Our plans will take note of the best advice procurable from several nationalities, especially on technical problems."

Leaving affairs of state, the "Ruler" explained his daily routine. He rose, he said, at six and read the papers. He worked in his office from nine to twelve, when he took his first meal. Conferences continued throughout the day until eight at night. He then went to dinner, and retired at ten. He had, he said, little time to indulge his tastes for tennis, horsemanship and golf. Though light weight, he enjoyed good health, and felt fit to cope with the serious tasks ahead.

42 MILLIONS FOR BRITAIN'S EDUCATION

Minister Presents Estimates In Commons

LONDON, April 19.

Rugby.—When the Minister for Education, Sir Donald Maclean, presented his department estimates in the House of Commons to-day he said they provided for exchequer expenditure of £42892676 which showed an economy of five and half million on last year. In 1906 the estimates were about 12-1/2 million. With sums raised by local education authorities there is about one hundred million pounds for educational purposes in Great Britain—more than half the total of nation expenditure for the year before War. He doubted whether there was any country in Europe to-day whose budget contained so generous a provision for education.

Regarding recent economies Sir D. Maclean said there had been reduction under every head except Teachers pensions and scholarships to students.—B.O.W.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 19.

Renda, Henson, Karachi.
Khosron, Dech, Jeddah.
Litopia, reizland, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.

Poelau Roebich, Verstay, Java.

April 20.

C. Sydney, Mason, Karachi.
Hague Maru, Tonda, Kobe.
Barpeta, Partridge, Bussrah.
Garisoppa, Manu, Karachi.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.

LOADING.

April 19.

Steamer Rinda for Hamburg.
Steamer President Harrison for New York.
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.
Steamer Clan Malcolm for Marmagoa.

S S Rinda:—The L. Edward Ltd. Steamer Renda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Khosrou:—The T. M. Company's steamer Khosrou, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 66 passengers.

S S Latopia:—The B S O S & D. Company's steamer Litopia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadon, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S C/Sydney:—The K N Company's steamer City of Sydney, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Poelan Roebich: The T. M Company's steamer Poelan Roebich, sailed yesterday for Java, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Hague Maru: The O S K steamer Hague Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garisoppa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gairsoppa, will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day for Bussrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Keyna:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer Kenya, will sail to-day for Durban, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

April 19.

S S Manutua for London:—7 bales animal skin, P. E. Royce & Sons; 33 bales animal skin Cox & Kings; 33 bales animal skin, K. Lalbhai; 8 bales animal skin A. K. A. Rassool; 6 bales animal skin A. L. Hassam; 13 bales woollen carpets, F. Yashakar; 3 bales woollen carpets Cox & King Ltd. 10 bales animal skin M. R. Shaffi 12 bales animal skin A. M. P. S. Pillai; 144 cases bristles Cox & Kings Ltd; 1 bales cotton print, Cox & Ltd.; 90 bales hemp M. Nissim; 15 cases fish mons, R. Dhanji & Co.; 65 bales cotton rags, B. Mahanklal & Co.; 5 drums castor oil, Eastern Trading Agency; 12 drums castor oil, A. Hargovan & Co.; 20 bales animal skin, R. Harilal & Bros.; 75 cases bristles, B. P. & Haylay Ltd.

For Marseilles: 2716 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros; 3552 bags castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.

S S President Harrison for New York:—569 bags gum karaya, N. Mooljl & Co.; 110 bags gum karaya, D. Mavji & Co.; 410 bags plantago seed, D. Mavji & Co.; 26 bales animal skin Cox & Kin Ltd; 271 bags plantago seed F. F. Campbell & Co.

For Naples:—800 bags castor seed, K. M. Natboo; 1600 bags castor seed, R. Ratilal & Co.

For Genoa:—14 bales goat skin Shamji & Co.

S S Rinda for Copenhagan:—25 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mofatlal & Co.; 30 bales cotton thread waste M. Chandulal & Co.

For Raydere:—50 bales hemp, Bell Rass & Co.

S S Maur for Philadelphia:—22 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe:—250 ton iron scrap, A. Popatlal & Sons.

IMPORTS

April 19.

S S Hague Maru, Agent, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd. from Tokyo:—11 cases glass ware; 40 cases rubber ware; 30 cases Deondenstrifice.

From Yokohoma:—30 cases rubber goods; 54 cases silk goods 230 cases transmission conductors.

From Nagoya:—165 cases porcelain ware; 40 cases glass ware; 110 cases tiles; 550 cases cotton shirting; 1000 cases beer; 55 cases clocks; 88 cks. chemicals.

From Osaka:—58 drum coal tar; 1190 cases glass ware; 220 cases enamal ware; 320 cases porcelain ware; 200 cases straw boards; 200 cases rayon yarn; 270 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases cotton piecegoods; 150 cases cotton shirtings; 32 drum paint; 75 bundle iron pipe fitting; 400 kg. red lead; 80 cases brass ware 140 cks. chemicals; 4050 bags cement.

From Kobe:—660 cases porcelain ware; 47 drum coal ta; 1830 bags cement; 30 cases vegetable wax; 700 bags sugar; 50 bags dry ginger; 81 bags straw boards; 100 bags staraini seeds. 100 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 270 cases camphor; 110 cases razor goods; 275 cases cotton shirting; 295 cases canvas shoes; 690 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 160 cases silk goods; 120 cases glass ware.

From Moji:—40 cases cement; 60 cases glass ware; 606 cases beer; 45 cases canvas shoes; 202 cases paper.

From Hongkong:—1000 bags green beans; 300 bags sugar candy; 370 rs. China ware; 125 cases salmon.

From Shanghai 345 bales cotton yarn.

From Canton:—534 bags cassea 45 bags raw silk.

From Singapore:—353 bags gum benzamin; 1710 bags sogo flour; 1252 bags betelnuts; 17 bags nut megs.

From Belawan-deli:—478 pksg. tea dust; 20 bales fibre.

From Colombo:—15 cases lub oil; 126 h/c. tea; 50 bags aricanuts; 56 cases mattress fibre; 35 bags plumbago; 66 bundle gunnies.

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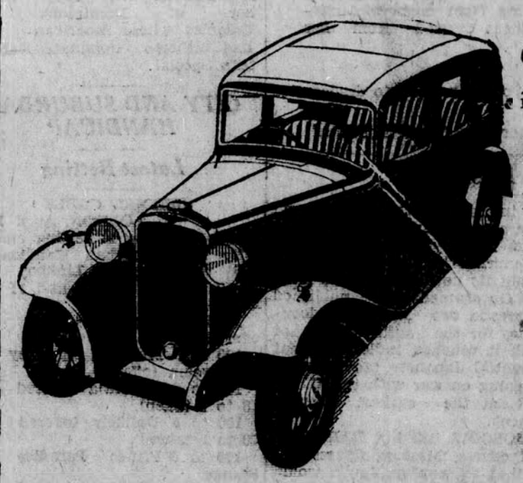

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A. M. 14.

Police Strength Increased In London

London police authorities are determined that the present wave of crime shall be broken and the public perturbation swiftly allayed.

A series of unsolved murder mysteries in London, innumerable raids on shops and warehouses, highway robberies with violence, daring burglaries at town mansions and in the suburbs and the country, ingenious frauds of infinite variety—all these and many more have been the subject of recent conferences of police officials.

Motor bandits—young and determined criminals for the most part—are responsible for the greater portion of this alarming outbreak of crime in London and the country. The first thing to be done is to put an effective check on the activities of these roving bands of lawbreakers.

In London, alone, no fewer than 10 motor-cars are stolen on an average every day. Many of them are eventually recovered after being abandoned. It is a reasonable assumption that they are used by bandits and discarded at the conclusion of their criminal expeditions.

SPECIAL LOOK-OUT.

Flying Squad cars, speeding here and there at a wireless command from headquarters, have waylaid and captured some of the most desperate of the gangs, but they need reinforcement. It is probable that the mobile police, now that they have been released from "mothering" motorists and summoning them for acts of thoughtlessness, will be set the task of catching criminals.

The strength of the mobile police is about 400, and the suggestion is that they should patrol main roads during certain hours of the night and maintain a special look-out for motor bandits.

It is thought that the mere presence, in uniform, of these policemen in fast cars and motor-combinations will exercise a wholesome moral effect and cause bandits to consider the risk of detection too great to be taken.

An increased number of police patrols on pedal bicycles has been sanctioned in some of the outer sub urban districts. Further improvements have been made in the ordinary "beat" system.

With regard to the country generally, a distinct advance has been made by country constabularies in the methods adopted for the prevention and detection of crime. Not the least of these is the recognition by chief constables of the valuable assistance which the public can render when full details of a crime are supplied to newspapers.

MOTILALJI'S FORMER SECRETARY JAILED

Allahabad Procession Echo

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Mr. Logan, City Magistrate, Allahabad to-day convicted under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act a Congressman, formerly Private Secretary to the late Pandit Motilal Nehru who accompanied Mrs. Motilal Nehru in the procession to the civil lines on the 8th instant and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default to six months further imprisonment.

A member of the Malaviya family who was leading the procession the same day was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default six weeks further imprisonment.—A. P.

Daska Dispute

LAHORE, April 19.

Hopes of a settlement of the Daska Dispute have again revived by the appointment of Sir Sundarsingh Majithia and Raja Narendranath as arbitrators.

A sort of truce between the parties concerned has been effected until the arbitrators give their award.—A. P.

Case Against Sindh "Dictator"

Hyderabad (Sind).—The case against the 22nd "Dictator" of the local Congress has been postponed to the 27th instant.—A. P.

Bombay Stock Exchange

PRICES DECLINE ON WEAKNESS OF COTTON

Bombay Burmas Steady

Bombay, April 19.

The weakness exhibited by raw cotton, had an unfavourable effect on the values of Mill shares which closed easy to-day at a decline of Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 7. The market opened quiet and improved a little on scattered buying, but prices again declined on renewed selling. There was a fair amount of business and except Bombay Burma shares, every scrip recorded declines compared with the last closing. The market will remain closed to-morrow on account of a Jain holiday and will re-open on Thursday. Cement and Steel shares also ruled easy.

At the opening Bombay Dyeing was quoted Rs. 639/3; Fazal Rs. 298/12; Century 201/14; Pearl Rs. 171/4; New Great Rs. 123/12; Nagpur Rs. 255; Bombay Burma Rs. 302/8; Tata Steel ordinary Rs. 23/14; Indian Cements Rs. 182/8 and Tata Power Rs. 517/8. At the opening there was some demand for Tata Power shares which improved to Rs. 522/8 but again declined and closed easy. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

MILLS.

	Bombay,	Tuesday.
100 Ahm. Advance		287/8
50 Apollo		2-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.		2-8
500 Bom. Cotton		58/12
250 Bombay Dyeing		636-4
250 Bradbury P.		127-8
250 Bradbury		135
100 Century		201-4
100 Central India		253-2
100 Central India P		430
100 Colaba		68-2
100 Coorla		116
100 Crescent		52-8
250 Currim		30
250 David		60
250 Dawn		500
200 Ed. Sassoon		25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.		0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.		20/12
100 Elphinstone		5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy		296-4
100 Finlay		85-0
1000 Framji Petit		150
100 Cokak		138-12
1000 Hindustan		1350-0
100 Indore Malwa		335-0
250 Jamshed		4
50 Kastoorchand		7-12
100 Khatau		88
100 Kohinoor		119-6
250 Laxmi		915
100 Madhowji		10
250 Madras United		200
1000 Maneckji Petit		70
100 Meyer Sassoon		15
1000 Morarji		420
50 Mysore		102-8
200 New Great P.		110
200 New Great		122-12
100 New City		63 12
250 Pabani		89-6
250 Pearl		167-8
100 Phoenix		276-4
10 Premier		14
100 Shapurji		5
1000 Sholapur		1570
250 Simplex		17-8
100 Swan		20
100 Swadeshi		196-4
25 Tata P.		15
25 Tata		13
500 Vishnu P.		565
500 Vishnu		1430
1000 Western		722-8
BANKS.		
101-50 Baroda		62
50/25 Central		14-14
£10/5 Eastern		56
500 Imperial		997-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.		241-4
100-50 India		84-0
5 Union		3 3-0
CEMENT.		
100 Bundi		14-10
70 Gwalior		54-0
250 Indian		132-8
100 Katni 1st P.		103-4
100 Katni 2nd P.		106-0
40 Katni Def.		605-0
100 Katni		150
10 Punjab P.		8-12
10 Punjal.		7-14
100 Shahabad		200
INSURANCE.		
10 Jupiter P		7-8
15 Jupiter		6-15
15 New India		17-0
200 Oriental		1600
10 Vulcan		5
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad		105
1000 Andhra Valley P.		930
1000 Andhra Val.		805
50 Bom. Tram P.		64-4
50 Bom. Tram		112-8
Tata Hydro P		101-4
100 Tata Hydro		116-14
1000 Tata Power P.		1091-4
1000 Tata Power		517-8
RAILWAYS.		
10 Bundi		14-4
100 Amritsar Patti		65
100 Central Province		69-4
100 Dho. Barramati		74-8
100 Guzrat		46
100 Mandra Bhon.		52-8
500 Tapti Valley		562-8
MINING.		
10 Central India		0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur		11-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P		112
100 Tata Steel 2 P.		43-4
30 Tata Steel D.		280-0
75 Tata Steel		23-6
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock		104-6
250 Bom. Steam B.		190
150 Bom. Steam		198-12
50 Bom. Telephone		51
8s. Briti. B. Petrol		2-14
250 Bom. Burma Old		306-4
50 Bom. Burma New		115
100 Ind. Bleaching		138-2
15 Scindia		2-4
3½ per cent Govt. Paper		61-11
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free		99-4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 19.

Bombay Dyeing 637, 38, 35, 36.
Century 202, 1.
Colaba 68-2.
Crescent 52 N.
Fazul 297, 95, 96
Indore 333, 35.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 253, 51, 53.
New Great 123.
Pearl 170, 67.
Simplex 17.
Swadeshi 197, 95, 96.
Burma 301, 300, 6.
Hydro 417, 16-14.
Tram 132.
Oeff. 280.
Ord. 23-12, 4, 6.
Bundi 14-10.
Indian 182, 83, 82.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 103, 104-6.

MILLS STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Maganbhai Amin & Co.).
Bombay, April 19.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-2-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5/; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 5-10-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 5-5-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-4-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 19-8-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-8-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-8-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching powder, United Alakli, small packing Rs. 8/; Bleaching Powder, Electro German, small packing Rs. 6/; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 11-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 9-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 11-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 44/; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 40/; Brown sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 37/; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26/.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formalde-hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 19.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days.	This year.
Khandesh		95,437
Central India		111,150
Barsi and Nagar		72,272
Hyderabad-Baorani		19,468
Berar	52	199,779
Central Provinces	17	65,237
Total Oomras	69	562,349
Dholera	1,912	150,684
N.-W. Provinces		26,529
Rajputana		47,775
Sind-Punjab	332	134,088
Broach	4,182	127,943
Coompta & Dharwar	112	16,134
Westerns-Northerns		14,934
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Combodia		2,013
Persian		1,905
American	2,211	115,722
Egyptian & African	1,250	144,411
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		299
Total	9,968	1,344,789

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 19.
1st Sept. to 14th April
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	122	100,188
Japan & China	1,000	544,652
Coast Ports		26,023
Up-country by Rail		126,266
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,280
Total	1.122	800,409

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, April 19.

Filtered Coccanut Oil Ready Rs. 457/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 85/ per ton.

PHOTO OF NERVE-CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

Drink in

New Health and Vitality

That's what you do when you take Sanatogen.

A famous physician, writing about the influence of Sanatogen on the health of body and nerves, said:

"I am prepared to guarantee from my own personal experience, that by taking Sanatogen for a short period you will be able to tone up your cells in a way that nothing can surpass."

"What Sanatogen does is to go straight to the core of well-being, the cells, and to build these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health."

Now apply this statement to yourself! Whatever your condition, Sanatogen will do you good. In no case will it interfere with medical treatment. Ask your doctor!

If you are nervous or convalescent after illness, Sanatogen will restore your nervous system and build up your bodily strength, safely and permanently. In a very short time you will feel stronger, healthier, and — consequently — happier.

Start taking

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Purging Bombay Of Social Evil

PURITY LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES FOR 1931

The Managing Committee of the Social Purity League has issued their third annual report, from which the following extracts are given:—

A rose must have its attendant thorns. So also must a large modern city have its ugly spots and Bombay cannot claim to be an exception to this rule. But, most unfortunately, Bombay has more than its share of the evil, and what is worse still, the evil is spreading at a very alarming rate. Various causes contribute to this state of affairs, the principal one being the policy of the Government in the matter of prostitution and its suppression.

Till some time ago the evil was confined to a particular area and as such it was subject to certain restrictions, and the poison was, so-to-say, bottled up. But the Government passed legislation abolishing brothels, without considering what would happen to the thousands of dishoused inmates. The result is that the poison has been let loose all over Bombay. No locality is free from this evil, in consejuence, and the atmosphere is daily getting more and more contaminated. The police are, no doubt, doing all that is possible to check the growing menace; but they have their handicaps and are not able to cope with it. In a matter of this kind, much can be done to minimise the evil if only the youth are mobilised and with their assistance this problem is tackled. A few societies who are out to fight these evils, do exist; but their number is small and their operations are handicapped for want of public sympathy and funds.

TRAPS LAID.

There exist in our midst, organisations, financed by the idle rich for the pacification of their beastly passions. Such organisations are a very serious menace to society and their eradication must be the first care of every self-respecting person. Scruples these people have none, and nothing seems to deter them from ruining happy families. Their crafty methods are extremely difficult to detect; and when such nefarious transactions are detected money flows like water and the evil-doers are let off either with a very small fine or sometimes acquitted under the plea of "Solitary offence", which is upheld by the High Court as no offence.

The hands of the vigilance workers would be much strengthened if the Magistrates take a more serious view of these offenses, and not bail the offenders out on meagre bails, in spite of the fact that the Act itself does not provide for a bail in such offences. The prosecution suffers a very serious handicap, as the evidence for the prosecution is tampered with by the accused when let out on bail.

A YEAR OF DIFFICULTIES.

The year under report has been a very difficult one from various points of view. In the first place must be mentioned the fact that the executive took a very hasty step in suddenly closing all brothels which numbered about 500 with nearly three to four inmates in each, without reckoning what happens to the persons dishoused from such homes in Bombay This let loose nearly 2,000 to 3,000 bad characters in the city for whom there was no habitation or occupation. They were shunned by their relatives and acquaintances, cursed by the parents, and hated by the general public. Wherever they could get a footing, they set up on their own and started in the life they were used to, without further prosecution from the authorities. The Europeans and Anglo-Indians have set up houses in the midst of the best and most respectable localities under the assumed names of Mrs. somebody or Nurse So-and-so.

Mostly they are now found in the Fort and Apollo Bunder localities. The other communities have spread all over Bombay including Malabar Hill. The result is that the unwary fall into bad companionship and slowly drift into a life of shame, first surreptitiously and then openly. Most of them go out in the evening and trap young men out for an evening stroll and fleece them. Many cases have come to notice where young men have been black-mailed.

Another very glaring fact that the League has observed is about the organisers of the immoral traffic concentrating their attention on schools. Girls of very tender age are lured into a life of shame by these people and instances have not been wanting where girls of 13 and 14 have been found frequenting the houses of these badmashes.

EFFECT OF DISTRESS.

The prevailing economic distress also is in a way responsible for a considerable amount of vice amongst the lower strata of society. Due to want and poverty they succumb to temptations and gradually drift into brothels.

In the midst of all these difficulties the League and its workers had to work. Girls are seduced from out-stations and brought to Bombay. They are kept in places where they cannot be traced. The Police do their best, but they have their limitations, and ultimately it falls to the lot of the vigilance workers to find out their whereabouts. Sometimes the girl is of over-age, and refused to listen to the good advice of her parents and relatives.

It is here that the usefulness of the vigilance workers comes in. All such cases that come to the League have been successfully dealt with. In the majority of the cases the girl's relations refuse to have any contact with such a girl, and the League has to look after her welfare. During the year under report the League was able to arrange for the marriage of wo such unfortunate girls to suitable persons.

In spite of the difficulties and handicaps mentioned above the League was able to handle more than 75 major cases.

The League has always striven for solid work and not tall figures Its operations may be divided into six different categories, viz., 1. Educational work,2 Prevention of evils, 3 Closing of the traps for tre unwary, 4 Rescue, 5 Help to those in distress, 6 Free advice including legal help.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

During the year under report six cinema and lecture shows were held and were attended by more than 3,000 persons. During the latter half of the year, not much work in this sphere of our activities could be undertaken owing to want of finance and time. The League having detected important cases had to attend the Court from time to time and could not spare the time for this work.

The League's motto has always been to prevent the propagation of evils. As such it was instrumental in giving timely, warning to more than a hundred parents and guardians of girls who were on the verge of falling into the hands of unscrupulous people.

CLOSING OF TRAPS.

In the most thickly populated parts of the city sprang up innumerable carnivals and Turkish baths, which were nothing less than haunts of vice frequented by the scum of Bombay. The former were veritable gambling dens and hunting grounds for prostitutes. The League fought tooth and nail and ultimately gained a victory in asmuch as all the carnivals in the city were closed by the authorities. One or two undertook not to foster the evils complained of, and were allowed to ply their trade. Many of the Turkish baths are nothing less than brothels with a sort of public sanction; but to bring them within the four corners of law is a difficult matter. In a case in which it was amply proved that prostitution was going on, the accused were let off by the High Court under the plea of "Solitary offence".

The League is happy to mention that in spite of this handicap almost all baths have died a natural death, and those few that remain eke out a very precarious living, and will soon die out. The general public have begun to know what is what and realise the peril in visiting such houses.

The most difficult part of the League's activities has been the rescue of victims of vice. The Law as it stands does not empower the Police to interfere, where the girl is above 18; but the League and similar other organisations have a duty to perform, which they do. The League has been responsible for the rescue of 23 girls.

Most of the girls rescued were under the age of 20. After the rescue in most of the cases the League was confronted with the problem of their after care. They were removed to suitable places, and after sufficient reform were either handed over to the relatives or suitably married. One Parsi girl was so married and in another case, a Hindu girl also was married to a desirable Hindu.

HELP TO THOSE IN DISTRESS.

The League has always given willing help to those who have sought it. Not a day passes but there is some parent or guardian seeking the help of this League, in matters affecting their ward. Where the League could not take direct action the parties were given proper directions and referred to Court of Law. Where the parties are poor and cannot afford the expenses the members of the League on the Legal Subcommittee render free aid in such cases and place their services at the disposal of such persons. Messrs. M. N. Chhatrapati and S. R. Mehta have always been at the disposal of the League and have given free advice and services whenever and wherever needed.

FREE ADVICE.

The League has always been at the disposal of the public at large in the matter of free advice and people have not been slow in taking advantage of this facility. Hundreds of persons have sought advice on social matters, and it has been given unstintedly. In the majority of cases the complaints were frivolous all the same attention was paid to them as to others. In many cases persons sought the services of the League to secure proofs of their partner's infidelity. The League politely refused to undertake such work as it would involve the office bearers who are all honorary workers, in endless trouble. Nonetheless, patient hearing was given in every case and necessary measures were suggested.

HEARTY CO-OPERATION.

The little that the Social Purity League has been able to do is due to the hearty co-operation extended to it by the Police authorities, the executive of the Children's Home, and the Rescue Home for Women. The League is very thankful to Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan for the great help that she has always rendered when handling girls of tender age. Thanks also must be given to Messrs. Dalal and Shah for their free services in the matter of free audit.

In common with the world depression the League's finances have also suffered considerably. The response for funds has been very unsatisfactory; but the League hopes that the charitable public will not allow this state of affairs to continue for long, once they know the useful work the League has been doing. The League begs to request all its members to pay in their subscription regularly every year, so that they may be able to know how trey stand.

The Managing Committee for 1932 is composed of as under:—

President:—Sir Hormasji Adenwala.

Vice President:—Vishvanath P. Vaidya.

Hon: Secretaries:—H.C. Gharu. Hon: Treasurer:—Dr: S.R. Machwe.

The members of the Managing Committee are as under:—

Mr. Indervadan, N. Mehta, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mrs. K. Shufi Tyebji, Prof: V.G. Rao, Mr. V.G. Dalvi, Dr. G. K. Raje, Mr. D. N. Shukla, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. M.M. Munshi, Mr. Ramnath Shivlal and Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati.

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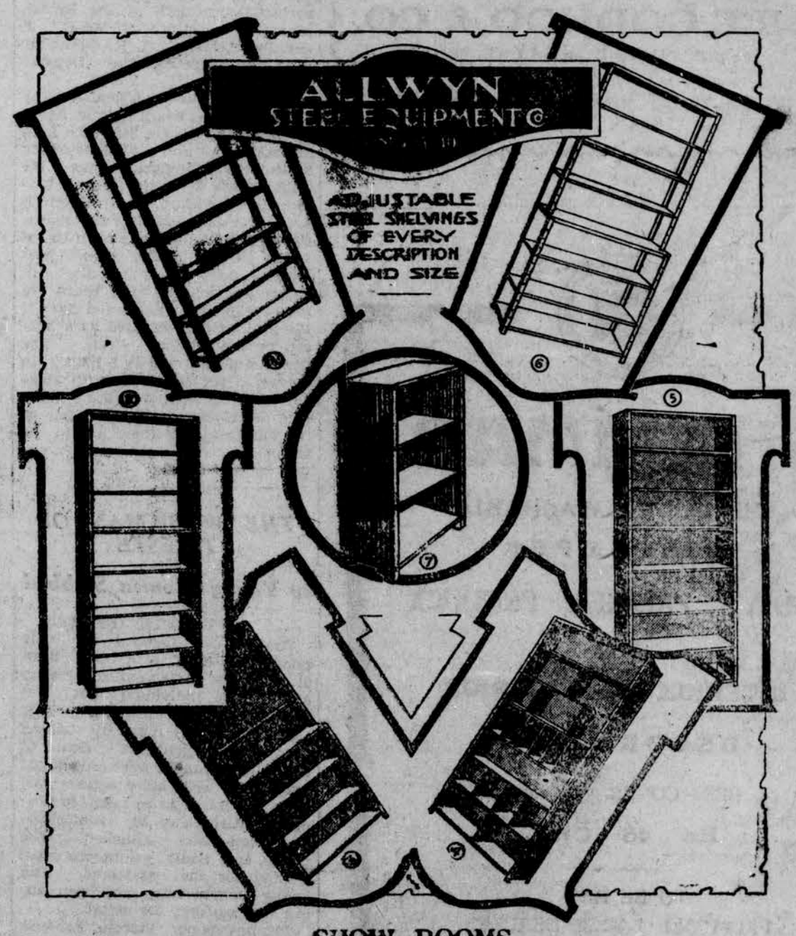
INDIAN MADE STEEL SHELVING



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212, Nemnani Building, Kalbadevi Road,

Newly discovered!

A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

No Lost Power

from Broken Seals

1. *Metal Top Prevents Bulging or Broken Seals*
2. *More Light . . . .*
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5. *Exclusive Feature . .*

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SAHARA GOLD AND GLOBUS GOLD

Every blade sold under Money Back Guarantee Sahara Gold & Globus men Gold yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. A trial is solicited.

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LATEST AWARD APRIL 1932
FOR OUR QUALITY IN
ASAFOETIDA SILVER MEDAL
From the Exhibition under the auspices of the PUDUKKOTAH GOVERNMENT (Madras.)
Besides other GOLD and SILVER Medals from various Exhibitions.
Our Special Quality @ L. G. Re. 1-14-0 per lb.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO.
Samuel Street, BOMBAY 3.
Branches :—
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MADRAS.

BY APPOINTMENT PAINTMAKERS TO H.M. THE KING EMPEROR
SHALIMAR
OIL BOUND WASHABLE
DISTEMPER
INDIA'S PREMIER PRODUCT
FOR
INTERIOR & EXTERIOR
DECORATION
14 LBS. COVER 800 Sq. Ft.
Rs. 46 CWT.
TO BE HAD
FROM ALL LARGE DEALERS.
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SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD.,
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1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR
NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 26% OVER 1930.
Increasing Popularity of the Company
Evidence of Public Confidence.
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ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.
It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.
For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.
WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.
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A Post-Card
Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return
'Kam Shastra'
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS—POST FREE.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

"TALK WITH SPIRITS"

And communicate with your departed friends and relatives Also get your difficulties solved Know your stolen objects, get enlightened about your past, present and future, with this new invention MEDIA DE SPIRITSE. Simple to act. Make haste to get one for Rs. 3/- postage free.
M.S. AMERICAN OCCULT HOUSE,
Post Box No. 149, LAHORE.

INDO-MESOPOTAMIAN SEALS

Recent Discoveries

Dr. H. Frankfort of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago announces, the discovery during recent Mesopotamian excavations of a Third Millennium seal of a type similar to that associated with the discoveries at Mohenjo Daro in Sind. Another such seal of presumed Mesopotamian origin has just come into the possession of the Egyptian and Assyrian Department of the British Museum, as a gift from Mr. C. J. Gadd and Mr. S. R. K. Glanville, Assistant Keepers in the Department.

This seal, like that described by Dr. Frankfort,, bears animal figures (including here a bull with long curved horns) and a number of the undeciphered linguisaic signs familiar from Mohenjo Daro. Unlike Dr. Frankfort's seal (which is a cylinder sea), but like the majority of the similar seals from Ur, of which the Museum now possesses a dozen, it is circular in shape and at the back bears a rounded projection pierced as if the seal were to be used as a button or hung by a string. The newly acquired seal is 1-1|2in. in diameter, carved in greenish steatite covered with a white glaze. The seals now in the Museum or in collections elsewhere are to be the subject of a forthcoming paper by Mr. Gadd.

THE "WASP MAN" OF TRIESTE

20 Young Women Stabbed

TRIESTE, (By Mail).

For the last three weeks the population of Trieste has been alarmed by a so-called "wasp man." An individual not yet identified has been attacking young women at night by striking them with a penknife. Some of the wounds caused were only slight but others were more serious and the victims had to be taken to hospital. Altogether 20 young women have been attacked. The police and many volunteers have hunted for the assailant, and young women have not been going out without an escort.

The newspaper "Piccolo" has now received a letter signed by "The Wasp Man," in which the writer explains that he wished by his strange acts to "punish young women for their immodest carriage during the period of Lent." He adds that he hopes the lesson has been sufficient, and now that Lent is ended he will desist from his activities.

The newspaper is inclined to believe that the letter is genuine, and thinks that what has happened may be explained by a case of religious mania.

BULGARIAN MAYOR KIDNAPPED

Troops To Chase Bandits

SOFIA, (By Mail.)

Fifteen 'komitajis' belonging to the Macedonan Revolutionary Organization captured the Mayor and two municipal councillors of Nevrokop on their way back from Sofia, where they had reported to the Government the plight of the district under the oppression of the Organization.

These councillors defeated the Organization's candidates at the last municipal elections. Their capture caused great excitement among the inhabitants, who held a meeting to protest against the oppression of the Organization and called for energetic intervention by the authorities. This was immediately forthcoming. The Government called upon the Organization to surrender the three captives and orders were given to the garrissons of Gornajumaya the Razlog, Mehomia, and Svetivratch to pursue the 'komitajis' and rescue the captive councillors.

More Support For 'General Strike'

NAGPUR, April 17.

The Hon. Secretary, G.I.P. Railway workers' Union, Nagpur, Branch, writes:—

"At the extraordinary general meeting of the Union held on the 15th instant, the following resolutions were passed:

"This meeting of the members of the G.I.P. Rly. Workers' Union, Nagpur Branch supports the programme of 'general strike' on all railways, as chalked out by the All-India Railwaymens' Federation and gives its mandate that the representative of Nagpur Branch should vote in favour of 'general strike at the extra-ordinary general meeting of the Union to be held at Bombay.

"This meeting elecst Mr. S. B. Chairman of he Khare, the Deputy Chairman of the Branch to represent this Branch at the above meeting.

"This meeting is of opinion that a strike fund of Rs. 100,000 be collected by the G.I.P. Railway workers' Union prior to the declaration of the 'general strike.'"

Give him a good start . . .

Your child's future health and happiness entirely depend upon the nourishment that he receives in infancy. Make sure that you are giving him a food that builds strong bones, sturdy limbs and good teeth—give him Milkmaid Milk the best food for babies.
Milkmaid Milk is made from the finest milk obtainable in Switzerland, to which has been added pure cane sugar. It is rich in vitamins; has three times the nourishing properties of the locally produced milk, and is, above all absolutely pure. Start your baby on Milkmaid Milk to-day!

MILKMAID MILK

The Breatheable Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.
By the discovery of Pepo the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.
DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.
As a Pepo tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.
Pepo deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses
WHERE DISEASE LURKS.
Pepo soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.
Pepo afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonic peril. A Pepo in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

PEPS
The Handy Tablet Medicine

TILES & MARBLE
SAJAN & Co. FORT-BOMBAY

CROMPTON LAMPS

Agents:—GREAVES COTTON & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

ATTRACTIVELY COMBINING YELLOW & WHITE GOLD
White Gold has the same Gold content as Yellow Gold, and is not affected by perspiration

Blandor No. 9 Rs. 160.
18-ct. Yellow Gold Body, with 18-ct. White Gold Ornaments
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Chronoluxe Quality. 18-ct. White Gold Body, with 18-ct. Yellow Gold Ornaments
Blandor No. 4 Rs. 260.
18-ct. White Gold Body, with 18-ct. Yellow Gold Ornaments
THESE MODELS ARE DISTINCTIVE STYLISH AND UNUSUAL
Other attractive patterns in this handsome series are available
BUY A WEST END
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
FREE CATALOGUE

NOT 1 IN 10 ESCAPES HALITOSIS
(unpleasant breath)
. . .

PUT YOUR BREATH BEYOND REPROACH WITH
LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Fossicks Estimate Acreage Reduction 12 To 16 Per Cent.

WEATHER FAVOURABLE OVER COTTON BELT

Weak Stocks Induce Selling

BOMBAY, April 19.

The Fossick Bureau now estimates that the acreage under cotton cultivation will be reduced by 12 to 16 per cent. compared with last year. It will be interesting to note that the general belief is inclined to look for a decrease of 5 to 10 per cent., and if Fossicks estimate proves correct, which is very likely, its a fairly bullish factor.

At the moment, the trend of cotton prices is mainly dependent on political and financial situation and constant weakness of Wall-street market is having a depressing effect. While cotton prices are likely to fluctuate within a narrow range, we look for higher prices in the long run.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying, and also by more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. It was narrow trading market and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points. The market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points and the first hour recorded both high and low levels of the day. After opening, immediately there was a small improvement of 2 points which was the highest level. There was utter absence of buying and outside bearish reports induced some selling which resulted in decline of 6 points from the high level. Thereafter the market was dull and featureless. The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 6.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 6.12c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points and immediately a further decline of 4 points was added to the opening weakness owing to selling pressure. There was practically no off-take either of American or Egyptian cotton. Later there were small selling orders principally from Bombay. Values drifted lower up to fair New York advices when they steadied slightly and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 pints at 4.36d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures declined 8 to 9 points with May 5.36 and July 5.16. Egyptian cotton ring was dull with no demand and closed at a loss of 10 to 14 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 32 to 20 points with Sakel May 11.45 and Upper April 9.62.

UNWANTED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's New York friends write as under:—

"The great experiment of governmental interference in business is, at least, beginning to be appreciated as a complete and utter failure. This is at least one step forward. The next question is how to liquidate these concentrated holdings? Worry, uneasiness and fear as to what will become of this cotton has momentarily at least, overshadowed all other factors. A steady increase in consumption, an improvement in the export demand to Europe and delayed farm preparations have passed by scarcely noticed. Thus the farmer is punished in the value of his remaining holdings from last year's crop by the effect of well-meaning but uneconomic legislation. That a sane and sensible means of disposing of the cotton owned by the Farm Board can be worked out is, however, quite feasible. The people to work out such a plan is the cotton trade itself; and the sooner the Government makes up its mind to consult and co-operate with and turn over to the cotton trade the liquidation of these holdings, the better off every-one will be. If some method is not found before the next crop arrives, their the farmer cannot expect very much value for his coming crop, unless Nature desaroys it. In this respect, we have had one fairly large crop, followed by a very large crop in the last two years. The percentage of chances on past performances is that the coming crop will be a fairly small one. This, with a steady increase in consumption, is the principal factor which makes cotton cheap at these prices, in spite of the Farm Board holdings. This brings us down again to the place pointed out so many times in the past, that frof an investment point of view, regardless of any intermediary fluctuations, cotton has a distinct value at these prices."—From a New York friend's Cotton-letter received last mail.

SOUND INVESTMENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Prices were easier and the market lacked any animation pending further political developments.

It is rumoured that the Farm Board is most unlikely to interfere with the new crop and may not dispose of its 3 million Bales holdings at present prices with an approximate loss of 500 million dollars to the American Treasury.

Though it is very difficult to express an opinion as to the immediate future of the market prices appear to be at a sound investment level and there seems every likelihood that purchases made now and held with patience will show good profits later in the seasoh.

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool: May 300; July 274; October 247

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 204 at exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/May (expected)—New York May (closing) Re. ¼ at 3.78 7/8 Cross rate.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 6.10—02 Lowest 6.05—07

New York July Highest 6.28 (10-05 a.m.) New York Lowest 6.22 (10-24 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-57 a.m.: Liverpool market was easy on decline in the Egyptian market.

9-3. p.m: Fossicks estimate that the acreage will be reduced from 12 to 16 per cent.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information fiom their foreign friends:—

New York: Hedging. May liquidation. Trade New Orleans bought. Outside condition unsettled.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant (5-12 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market; do not expect much change in immediate future awaiting political developments."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

Cotton: Continuation of May liquidation, small demand, owing to weakness in other markets. South offering very little and think a temporary advance possible but we continue to favour selling on bulges.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool:—

Fossick estimates acreage reduction 12½ to 16 2/3 per cent. Concerning wheat drought broken fair rain occurred week-end Kansas getting 1½ inches.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

During the week under review enquiry ofr Spot on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has been irregular. In the Futures section the United States Federal Reserve Bank's plans to expand credit created a more bullish tendency and, with short covering and straddle buying together with the shortage of contracts, values improved. The optimistic political statements were accentuated by a more cheerful atmosphere, but the market however closed dull, with both buyers and sellers awaiting further developments.

The Egyptian market improved in sympathy with the Americans and on Continental buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 18.

May	6.05—.07
July	6.23—.08
October	6.47—.07
December	6.63—.06
January, 1933	6.72—.08
Middling Spot	6.15—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 18.

May	7.07—.05
July	6.24—.08
Middling Spot	6.12—.06

NEW YORK.
New York, April 18.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	6.05
July	6.22
October	6.48

New York. Noon Call.

May	6.06
July	6.24
October	6.49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 18.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—11,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain—13,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent—12,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 18.

Sakellaridis, March	6.14—.14
July	6.27—.14
October	6.49—.14
November	6.54—.14
December	6.59—.14
January, 1933	6.64—.14
March	6.73—.16
F.G.F. Spot	6.40—.15

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 18

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.47—.05
Fine (Good Staple)	4.59—.09
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.71—.08
C.P. Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.31—.08
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.46—.08
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.61—.08
Bengal Good	3.83—.08
Fully Good	3.90—.08
Fine	4.00—.08
Scinde, Fully Good	3.90—.08
Fine	4.00—.08
Superfine	4.10—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 18.

April 1932		4.56 —.08
May 1932	4.54	4.53 —.09
June 1932		4.50 —.09
July 1932	4.52	4.49 —.10
August 1932		4.48 —.09
September 1932		4.48 —.09
October 1932	4.50	4.48 —.09
November 1932		4.50 —.09
December 1932		4.52 —.09
January 1933	4.56	4.53 —.10
February 1933		4.55 —.10
March 1933	4.60	4.58 —.09
April 1933		4.60 —.07
May 1933		4.62 —.07
Middling Spot		4.86 —.10

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, April 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes 25|10-1|2 Apl. May sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes 26-10-1|2 Apl. May sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 27|3 Apl. May sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels Nominal.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, April 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta Apl. June per cwt. 7|9.
C. and F. Bombay Apl. June per cwt. 7|9-1|2.
C. and F. Karachi Apl. June per cwt. 7|9-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, April 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-13|16.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 18.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton £12: 10:0 Apl. May sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull Continent £11:0:0 Apl. May sellers.

LINSEED.
London, April 18.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton £9:18:9 Apl. May sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., Hull ton £7:15:0 Apl. May sellers.
Linseed, Bombay (London) £11:5:0 Apl. May sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 18.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1-15|16.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, April 18.

KHADI.

	Rs.	a.	p. Per lb.
Textile	0	8	6
Karimbhoy	0	8	0
E.D.	0	8	3

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 in.)

Century 91-1|2—92-1|2 6404—8705	0	11	3
	0	11	9
Fazal (Mahal)	0	11	6
Pehlad	0	11	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0	11	0
Dand Sahib	0	11	3

LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202, 5303.

Rechal	0	12	3
Moon	0	12	9
Hindustan	0	12	0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

Apollo	0	11	0
Century	0	11	6
Devid	0	11	0
Jar	0	11	6
Maher	0	11	3
Spring	0	11	6
Swan Finlay	0	11	6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42in.

Textile (Hand)	0	11	9
Spring (Merchant)	0	10	9
Century (Bugle)	0	10	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	0	10	6
Sakuntla	0	10	9
Bharath	0	10	3
Devid	0	10	6
Pehlwan	0	10	3
Atlas		Nil.	
Tijuri	0	10	6
Maher	0	10	9
Sundri		Nil.	
Jubili	0	10	0
Annas	0	0	0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards

Spring (Balance)	0	12	3
Textile (Bycycle)	0	12	3
Mun Mill	0	12	0
Devid	0	0	0
Barsi	0	11	0

DHOOTIES 10 YARDS.

Spring (Balance)	0	11	9
Textile (Bycle)	0	11	9
Mun Mill	0	11	6
Devid	0	0	0
1386 Tata	0	11	0

SALITA

Tata	0	10	6
Spring (Merchant)	0	10	6

GIN COLOURED.

	Per Piece.		
B 1515 Ratilal	9	2	0
1415 Ratilal	8	4	0
779 (Balance)	10	0	0
4141 (Balance)	10	0	0

LEPAD Big Size.

	Per lb.		
Spring	0	10	9
Rachal	0	10	9
Moon	0	10	9
Devid	0	10	9
Apollo	0	10	9

MARKIN JAPAN (Indian Quality)

	Per Piece.		
42042 Toyo		Nil.	
Devid		Nil.	
3838—93098	6	9	0
8787	6	12	9
4138	7	6	0
8987	7	4	0
9187	7	12	0
4488	7	12	0
2142 Balance	7	0	0

DHOOTI MAHIN 44 x 10

	Per lb.		
119 Hirji	1	10	6
2142 Western	0	13	6

SETRANJI DAYALBHAI.

	Per Piece.		
300 2-3|4 x 5-1|2	0	11	0
400 3 x 6	0	13	0
5000 3-1|4 x 6-1|2	1	0	0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.

	Per lb.		
Balance	0	13	9
Pehlad	0	13	6
7212	2	6	0
3912	2	4	6

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 18.

SILVER:—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-11|16.
Forward	16-3|4.

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 18.

Gold Bar Fine per Oz. £5-9-9.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1|2 per cent
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1|4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 18.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £11-1|2.
Hongkong and Shaighai Bank London Reg. £103-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £96-1|4.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £84-1|2.
Rupee ePaper 3-1|2 per cent. £46-1|2.
Indian Stock Sterling Loan:—
3 per cent. £56.
3-1|2 per cent. £65.
4-1|2 per cent. £89-1|4.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £60-5|2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £9|3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 18.

BANK BILLS—
3 Months 2.3|64 per cent.
6 Months 2.23|32 per cent
FINT TRADE BILLS—
3 Months 3-3|4 per cent
6 Months 4-1|4 per cent.

NEW YORK EXCHANGES.
New York, April 18.

Demand Bills 3.77|87.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 19.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 1|5|31|32.
D D 1|6.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April.
Banks Selling D D 1/6.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 to 15th May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 June.
NEW YORK:
B. C. Rate T T 355.
Banks Selling T T 354.
Banks Buying T T 350.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 712
Banks Buying D D 735
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 69. 3/4.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 119.
Banks Buying 60 Days 113.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 84 3/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70 1/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 3.73 3/4 18th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/7 3/4 19th inst.
Japan-London 1/9 18th inst.
London-Paris 96.00 18th inst.
London-Belgium 27.00 18th inst.
London-Switzerland 19.50 18th inst.
London-Italy 73.50 18th inst.
London-Berlin 15.95 18th inst.
London-Holland 9.34 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-9-9 16th inst, £5-9-9 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 16th inst., 16 11/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/16 16th inst., 16 3/4 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 5/8 16th inst., 28 5/8 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. not quoted 16th inst., 2 7/32 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. not quoted 16th inst., 2 7/16 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 19.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-11.
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 92-4.
4 per cent 1934|37 Loan Rs. 91-0
4 per cent 1960|70 Loan Rs. 67-12.
4 1|2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 96|12.
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs 78/3
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 90-0.
5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-2.
5 per cent. 1937-41 Loan Rs. 90-0.
6 per cent. 1933-38 Bonds Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99-4.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.
6 1/2 per cent. 1085 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102-2.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/4.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 65-0.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/3.
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 73
6 per cent. 1964 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96
6 per cent. 1950-66 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96
Tone:—The undertone was easy on profit taking. Prices opened at Rs. 61-14 for 3 1/2 p.c. paper and after slight improvement declined as above.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 18.

T T. London on Berlin 15.95.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.34-1|2.
T.T. London on Brussels 27.03.
T. T. London on Madrid 43.16.
T.T. London on Milan 73.56.
T.T. London on Berne 19.43.
T.T. London on Prague 126.00.
T.T. London on Paris 85.68.
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate 3.73-76.

NEWS

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FOR CARS OF REPUTE

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest prices:
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd Ord £0-2-6
London Tin Corporation Ltd Ord 0-8-6
Turner & Newall 1-5-9
Associated Electric Industries 0-18-6
Attock Oil 0-11-3
Associated Portland Cement 1-4-6
Underground Electric Railways 0-18-0
Electric Supply Corporation 2-8-0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd. Ord 0-14-3
Beira Railways 0-5-0
County of London Elec Supply Ord 2-3-9
Marconi International Marine 1-5-7½
Calendar's Cable and Const. Co. 2-16-3
General Elec Ord1-16-0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-8-1½
L. & N. E. Railway 4 per cent 2nd Pref 18-10-0
International Rys. of C. America dol. 5.00
Malayalam Plantations 0-6-3
British Burma Petroleum 0-3-9
Soudan Plantations 1-5-0
British S Africa (Chartered) 0-17-3
Pahang Consolidated Ord 0-4-9
Wm. Cory and Son 2-15-0
Market dull and uninteresting
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 125019 tons.
Increase on week 172 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 19.

	F. P. Bales 1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 18-4-32	9263000	8491000
Receipts Yesterday 18-4-32	11000	4000
Exports to date 18-4-32	7257000	5921000
Stock at Ports 15-4-32	4191000	3584000
Stock Interior Towns 15-4-32	1780000	1214000
Stock Liverpool 15-4-32	869000	1127000
Visible Supply 15-4-32	3570000	7157000
Quantity in Sight 15-4-32	13771000	12313000
Quantity out of Sight 15-4-32	10400000	3244000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 19.

April	122.40—3.10
July	128.70—3.60
October	131.20—2.70

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 19.

	Bales.
Berar	52
Central Provinces	17
Dhollera	1,812
Sind-Punjab	332
Broach	4,182
Compta-Dharwar	112
Americans	2,211
Egyptians	272
East Africans	878
Grand Total	9,968
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,677
Linseed	7,106
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	691
Gingellyseed	515
Poppyseeds	110
Groundnuts	5,165
Castorseeds	2,885
Rice	13,557
Myrabollams	3,327
Cottonseeds	2,506
Gram	775
Jowar	1,333
Maize	101
Bajree	1,435
	Tons
Coal	2,300

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1932

47TH CONGRESS

RECEPTION COMMITTEE DECLARED UNLAWFUL

Delhi Notification

SIMLA, April 19.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" issued this morning publishes the following:—

"Whereas the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is of the opinion that the association at present known or described as the reception committee of the Forty-seventh Indian National Congress has for its objects interference with the administration of law and with the maintenance of law and order, and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace.

It is hereby declared by the Chief Commissioner, under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 (as amended by the Devolution Act of 1920), that the said association is an unlawful association within the meaning of Part Two of the said Act."

DECISION TO HOLD CONGRESS SESSION UNCHANGED

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Unperturbed By Simla Ban

Interviewed by a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter in connection with the message Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, acting President of the Congress, emphatically declared that the decision to hold the Congress session remains unchanged, as far as she is concerned.

She added: "The Reception Committee, is after all a formal local body, set up to provide facilities for delegates attending the Congress. It is not part of the Congress Session.

BENT ON HOLDING SESSION

Expects Arrival Of All Delegates

BOMBAY, April 19.

In the course of an interview to the Associated Press, Mrs. Naidu said that the Reception Committee being declared illegal in no way invalidated the holding of the session, and, as Acting President, she intended to proceed with the holding of the 46th session of the Indian National Congress, though indeed the circumstances in which it would be held tended to become more and more abnormal.

She concluded that she had reasons to believe that the expected quota of delegates would duly arrive for the session from all the provinces, excepting perhaps from Burma.—A. P.

TWO MERCHANTS RELEASED

Dawa Bazaar Position Easier

Bombay, Tuesday.

The situation at "Dawa Bazar" (drugs and medicine market) has eased a little with the release of the two merchants who were arrested on Thursday for joining in the general hartal on the last day of the "National Week."

To-day all the shops were open, but the merchants have kept their doors half shut, as Tuesday is regarded as a non-working day, as is the case with some other markets.

The shop of Sorab P. Gandhi, adjoining the Mangaldas Market, was picketed to-day by Congress volunteers. Another shop near by was also picketed. Three of the volunteers were arrested by the police.

The shop of the Parsi chemist is guarded by a strong police force.

Picket Arrested

A man was arrested by the police to-day for attempting to picket chemists' and druggists' shops in Dawa Bazar, Bombay.

It appears that some merchants have come to an understanding to keep their shops open for business for only three days in a week, thus following the practice of other markets and exchanges in the city.

In pursuance to this decision many shops did not transact business to-day, but remained open.

SELLING CONGRESS BULLETIN

Accused Refuses To Give Undertaking

BOMAY, Tuesday.

Selling "Congress Bulletins" was the offence of a young Hindu who was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment this morning by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

The accused was arrested last evening by a police constable while selling "Congress Bulletin" on Dongri Street. Forty copies of "Gujarati Bulletin" and some money was found on the person of the accused at the time of arrest.

The accused admitted that he sold "Congress Bulletins" and when asked by the Court if he would give an undertaking not to take part in Congress activities he replied "No."

The accused appeared in the dock dressed in spotless Khaddar and wearing a Gandhi cap. He gave his age 29, but refused to disclose his former occupation or place of residence.

Questioned by the Court if police had made any inquiries in the matter. Mr. Velkar, the police prosecutor, replied that police failed to get the information from the accused and they had mentioned that the accused was sleeping on footpath.

WHIPPING AGAIN

Karachi Boy Gets Nine Stripes

KARACHI, April 18.

Sixty persons were convicted by Mr. W. N. Richardson. City Magistrate and sentenced to various terms in connection with Congress activities. Six were women of whom two were given three months' imprisonment while the rest and also all the male accused were given six months' imprisonment each.

Seven of those convicted gave an undertaking not to participate in the movement and were bound over for one year.

A boy was awarded nine stripes —A. P.

BOYCOTT BHOIPATRIKA

Madras Case Postponed

MADRAS, April 18.

Two Congress workers were tried by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day in connection with painting of words "Boycott British Goods" on a tarred road in Triplicane. It was alleged that the first accused directed the second to paint the words and was present on the spot. The first accused denied the charge while the second said he wrote only the word "boycott" and was not directed by the first accused.

The case was adjourned till April 25.—A. P.

'Buy Indian" League At Rajahmundry

MADRAS, April 18.

A branch of the "Buy Indian" League has been formed at Rajahmundry. Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu, Chairman, has decided to hold the Andhra Provincial Conference under the auspices of the League on the occasion of the Pushkaram festival in July and also conduct a Swadeshi Exhibition. Pandit Malaviya or Acharya P. C. Ray is likely to be requested to preside.—A. P.

MRS. K. CHATTOPADHYAYA

Removed To Belgaum

Bombay, Tuesday.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and 20 other women political prisoners were removed from the Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, to Belgaum by the Madras Express, to-day. It appears that the transfer was necessary owing to congestion in the women's ward of the local jail.

"NATIONAL WEEK" COMPLETE FAILURE! ----ALMOST Indian Events Through Official Eyes

LONDON, April 19.

Rugby.—In a statement circulated in the House of Commons reviewing the events of last week in India, Sir Samuel Hoare referred to the recredescence of Red Shirt activities in the part of Peshawar District north of the Kabul river where large crowds made efforts with considerable success to interfere with elections. Police had to be reinforced by troops to disperse stone-throwing crowds armed with lathis. In one instance the police were compelled to fire and their casualties were twelve police injured, two seriously, and one rioter killed. After the poll the situation has been quieter.

Despite special efforts of the Congress to rouse public interest in the "National Week" results were singularly small. Renewal of disturbances occurred at Allahabad where owing to continued brick and stone throwing, thirty rounds were discharged, two rioters being killed and twenty injured. The situation was controlled within two or three days.

Activity also occurred at Cawnpore but subsided when police was reinforced and in Bombay the "National Week" proved almost a complete failure. Elsewhere throughout India the effects of "National Week" were negligible and several provinces, concludes the statement, report that it passed almost unnoticed.—B.O.W.

CUTS IN ARMS

Geneva Talks Resumed

GENEVA, April 18.

The General Committee of the Disarmament Conference resumed its labours to-day. Herr Nadolny, the German delegate, declared that it was essential to give effect to subsantial reductions in armaments within the framework of Article Eight of the Convention.

He added that it was impossible for Germany to accept the mechanical method of disarmament proposed by M. Litvinoff, the Soviet delegate, though he agreed with his principle of proportional reduction.

The views of the various delegations are gradually coinciding. A draft resolution providing that reduction and limitation should be achieved by stages with revision at the shortest possible intervals submitted by the Belgian, Spanish, Czechoslovakian, Danish, Esthonian, Norwegian and Uruguayan delegations, met with general acceptance.

M. Litvinoff objected to the mention of the League in the resolution as the Soviet was not a member of the League, and urged that the first stage should consist of substantial reduction.

Sir John Simon associated himself with the principles of the resolution and suggested that something more definite should be inserted in place of the "shortest possible intervals", as the phrase might be misunderstood.—Reuter.

MORATORIUM NOT TO BE RENEWED

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Government circles do not expect that President Hoover will initiate another moratorium when the present one expires on June 30. The announcement follows the outcry of the anti-revisionists and may be designed to avert further attacks until there is a public reaction to a recent suggestion of Mr. Al Smith and Dr. Murray Butler.—Reuter.

Train-Wrecking Attempt Fails

BOMB EXPLOSION IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, April 19

An explosion occurred last night when the Frontier mail train was running between the cantonment and the city. There was no damage either to the engine or the train.

None was injured.

From a few pieces of glass and explosive substance discovered between the permanent way lines it is believed that the explosion might have been caused by a local-made bomb.

The train reached the cantonment without halting.—A. P.

TRADE UNION UNITY

"Partisan Propaganda" Denounced

BOMBAY, April 18.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, chairman of the "Trade Union Unity Committee", has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Inspired telegrams from Nagpur and other places have appeared forecasting the report of the Trade Union Committee which was appointed last year for the purpose of making proposals for unity in trade union ranks in India. A conference representing 42 trade unions was responsible for this decision and the statement appearing in the press that the committee was appointed by the Railwaymens Federation is incorrect.

The forecast of the committee's report is unauthorised and misleading. The report is now ready in print and most probably, will be released to the press next week. In the meantime, workers trade unions and the public generally are requested not to be influenced by partisan propaganda based on unauthorised versions of the report."

'REBEL' CLUBS IN BURMA

Notification Not To Go

RANGOON, April 18.

In reply to a letter from U Soe Thein, president of the G. C. B. A. asking the Governor that the notifications declaring certain "athins" (associations) affiliated to his G. C. B. A. to be unlawful associations, be cancelled, the Chief Secretary, through a press communique, states that these "athins" were declared unlawful as they constituted, in the opinion of Government, a danger to the public peace.

"The Governor-in-Council has no wish in any way to interfere with free expression of public opinion on the question of separation or indeed, with any other political issue but their first duty is to maintain law and order in the province and the only criterion which can properly be applied in deciding whether or not notifications be withdrawn is whether there is reason to believe that these "athins" if the notifications are withdrawn would again constitute a danger to public peace.

REBEL DISTRICTS.

Applying this criterion, the Government have been able to cancel the notifications in respect of all notified "athins" except those in four rebel districts, Prome, Henzada, Tharrawady and Insein, as the rebellion has not yet completely been suppressed and stable conditions are not yet completely restored.

"Local officers have been consulted and a careful study has been made of the judgments of special courts and the High Court in the rebellion trials in those and other districts and Government see no reason to doubt that "athins" affiliated to the Soe Thein G. C. B. A. and local leaders of those "athins" are deeply implicated in the rebellion. Indeed, it is certain that they took prominent part in the rebellion."

COURTS FINDINGS.

After referring to Saya San's case and other rebellion trials in the districts of Pyapon, Prome, Henzada, Tharrawaddy, Insein and Yamethin the communique adds: "In view of the finding of courts Government can come to no conclusion other than that many of these "athins" were nothing more nor less than rebel associations whose object is not peaceful propaganda but open insurrection and the Governor-in-Council regrets that it is quite impossible at present to withdraw the notifications declaring these "athins" to be unlawful associations, nor can the Govenor-in-Council even contemplate such action until he is satisfied that the rebellion is entirely at an end, normal conditions are restored and the "athins" will not again be used for subversive activities.—A. P.

NEW STATUS OF THE FRONTIER

London "Times" On The Risk

LONDON, April 19.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article on the installation of Sir Ralh Griffith as. Governor of the North-West Frontier Province expresses the opinon that there are obvious risks in the Frontier experiment but the fact that all the other Provinces have legislatures justifies the risk.

Commenting on the irritation of the proud and mobile Pathans at their inferiority of status and lack of political opportunities, which undoubtedly, contributed to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's "Red Shirts", the paper adds that it is perhaps a matter for regret that constitutional reforms were not introduced by stages similar to those in the other parts of India. The new regime will have many troubles ahead and the new councillors will do well to realise that work will be scrutinised by many shrewd and critical eyes.—Reuter.

TRANS-FRONTIER ROAD CUT

Heavy Rain Causes Damage

QUETTA, April 19.

News has been received that the recent rain has considerably damaged the Chaman-Kandahar Road and owing to the urgent necessity of repairing this principal artery of communication the work on the water channel of Spin Baldak has been held up for the time being. Culverts are being constructed between Dabrai and Spin Baldak. Repairs on the Ghojan-Sang-I Masha Road have been completed upto Rasanna.

News from Herat states that a new electric project has been started there and Jalwar Cha, where there is a waterfall, has been selected as a building site.

The Herat-Meshed Road has been reopened for traffic.—A.P.

PUNJAB STATES A. G. G.

SIMLA, April 19.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, A.G.G, Punjab States, is proceeding on four months' leave at the end of April. Mr. B. J. Glancy will officiate for him.—A.P.

COMMUNAL AWARD

"Make Acceptance First Condition"

LONDON, April 18.

"Before making an award on the communal question, do His Majesty's Government propose to make it a first condition that acceptance of the award must be binding on all parties?" asked Mr. Fuller in the House of Commons. Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for India) replied that the statement of the Premier on December 1 did not imply that such a condition must be fulfilled before His Majesty's Government took action in the matter, but the importance of such an acceptance by the communities, if it was feasible to secure it, would clearly be so great that the questioner could be assured that any possibility of obtaining it would not be overlooked, though it was doubtful if he could have made a condition. —Reuter.

ALL INDIA COTTON CROP

Supplementary Report

The All-India Supplementary (April) Cotton Forecast estimates for 1931-32 will be posted in the Marwari Bazar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at approximately 12 noon (S.T.) on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

THUNDERSTORMS CONTINUE

Temperature Rises In N. W. F.

POONA, April 19.

There has been nearly general thunderstorm rain in Chota Nagpur a few thundershowers occurred in East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Burma. A western disturbance is causing rise in temperature along the North-West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Yamethin half inch; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darjeeling, Chandbali, Hazaribagh half; Dhubri Bogra, Chaibasa and Kodaikanal quarter.

Forecast.—Scattered thundershowers are likely in north-east India, Burma, North Deccan and East Central Provinces.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand four hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at sixteen hours fifty-two minutes Indian Standard Time on Monday, April 18.—A. P.

MOTOR BANDITRY

PROWL AROUND RANGOON

Police Bring Off A Coup

RANGOON, April 19.

Motor banditry is becoming rather common in and out of Rangoon. The latest crime committed in the city, early on Sunday morning, when a police party frustrated an attempted dacoity by a gang of Burmans and Zerbadil arrested with daggers and a complete set of housebreaking implements in a motor car.

It is reported that acting on information the police party lay in wait around a house which the dacoits had planned to visit and soon a motor car with six men turned up.

Police challenged them.

Two dacoits jumped out of the car but were chased. One armed with a revolver fired a few shots to which the police replied, but all the bullets went wide.

The police succeeded in capturing one fugitive while an armed man disappeared later.

The police discovered a car belonging to a Burman clerk in the General Post Office and placed him under arrest.—A. P.

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY

Malavni Presents Address And Casket

(From A Correspondent).

MALAD, April 19.

Sunday (17th April) was a day of great rejoicing for the Catholics of Malavni near Malad, when His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay paid a Pastoral visit to the parish. The Malad Road was lined with buntings and flags from Kharodi to Malavni. His Grace held the confirmation service in the morning, and blessed the New Parish School Building in the evening built at a cost of over Rs. 7,000.

His Grace was presented with an address and a silver casket by Mr. Louis D'Lima on behalf of the parishioners. Amongst those present were Sir Domnic and Mrs. Ferreira, Mr. Caesar D'Mello, President of the Suburban District Local Board and Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, Mr. Diego D'Lima, Andheri, the Rt. Rev. Fr. D'Sa, Vicar of St. Andrews' Church, Bandra, the Dean of Salsette, Dr. Rev. V. Gracias, Rev. D'Silva, Vicar of Mahim, and other prominent clergy and residents of the neighbouring villages.

The opening ceremony of the School terminated with a musical entertainment provided by the village talents.

All praise goes to Rev. Fr. D'Souza the Vicar, for the success of the function. The School has come to existence due to thhe efforts of the Vicar.

ALLEGED SPECULATORS

AHMEDABAD, April 19

Police raided last night Manek Chowk, a business centre, and rounded up about 25 speculators in American futures on a charge of gambling nnder Section 12 of the Gambling Act.—A. P.

THE KING ATTENDS GODSON'S WEDDING

LONDON, April 18.

The King and Queen specially drove up from Windsor to attend the wedding of Lord Hyde,—the King's godson (son of the Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General of South Africa) and the Honourable Marion Glyn, daughter of Lord and Lady Wolverton.—Reuter.

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